

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT (Reauthorized in 2002)

Washington's Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee was created in 1982, to respond to the provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.

Washington's Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee was created in 1982, to respond to the provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.

The JJDP Act of 1974 established a single federal agency to address juvenile delinquency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), in the U.S. Department of Justice.

The JJDP Act provides a block grant program to the states, based on their juvenile population under age 18. In order to be eligible to receive JJDP Act Title II (Formula and Challenge Activities) grant funds, and Title V (Community Prevention) grant funds, states are required to:

- Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the State's comprehensive 3-year juvenile justice and delinquency prevention plan (*in Washington, this is the Department of Social and Health Services*);
- Establish a "State Advisory Group," appointed by the Chief Executive, to provide policy direction and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan (*in Washington, this is the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee*); and
- Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

The core requirements of the JJDP Act are:

- Remove non-offending youth and status offenders, such as runaways or truant, from locked facilities. (*Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, or DSO*)
- Eliminate the confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups. (*Jail Removal*)
- Ensure complete separation of youth from adult offenders in jails and lockups, when they are held. (*Sight and Sound Separation*)
- Assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where disparity exists, develop strategies to address the disparity. (*Disproportionate Minority Contact, or DMC*)

In 2002, H.R. 2215, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act was passed (Public Law 107-273). This act included the **Reauthorization of the JJDP Act**.

Washington State is in compliance with three of the four core requirements (Jail Removal, Jail Separation, and DMC) of the JJDP Act. The State's Juvenile Justice law (RCW 13.04.116) prohibits holding juveniles in adult jails and lockups.

THE FEDERAL JJDP ACT (continued)

As a result of Washington's At-Risk and Runaway Youth Act of 1995 (RCW 13.32A, known as the "Becca Law") that allows runaway youth to be held in a secure facility for up to five days, OJJDP determined **Washington's state law and practice are out of compliance** with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) core requirement of the federal JJDP Act.

As a consequence of being out of compliance, OJJDP reduced Washington's FFY 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 federal Formula Grant funds by 25 percent. Washington State must spend the remaining 75 percent of the federal block grant funds on policies and programs that will help to bring the state into full compliance with the requirement for DSO, and on maintaining compliance with the other three core requirements of the federal JJDP Act.

.....

WHAT THE GJJAC DOES

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established as a response to the JJDP Act in 1982, by Executive Order.

The Governor appoints GJJAC members to serve a three-year term, and may re-appoint members for a second term. Members are juvenile justice professionals and knowledgeable private citizens, who represent all sectors of the juvenile justice system and all geographical areas of the state.

The mission of the GJJAC is to promote delinquency prevention, and to improve the juvenile justice system. To carry out its mission, the GJJAC:

- **Creates and implements Washington State's annual juvenile justice plan**, which sets priorities for awarding federal and state funds.
- **Monitors secure facilities that hold juveniles for compliance with the JJDP Act** (adult jails and lockups, local juvenile detention centers, state training schools (JRA institutions), and Secure Crisis Residential Centers).
- **Advises the Governor, the Legislature, and Washington's citizens about juvenile justice issues.** One way the GJJAC advises is through its annual report that presents current juvenile justice data and problems, and describes how funds are awarded. You are reading the GJJAC's *2003 Juvenile Justice Report*, based on the annual juvenile justice plan that was submitted to the federal OJJDP. The GJJAC also advises by taking positions on bills and budget issues, and through providing testimony or position statements to the Governor and the Legislature.
- **Awards both federal and state juvenile justice funds** to demonstration projects that are selected by a competitive process.

WHAT THE GJJAC DOES (continued)

There are programs under two Titles of the JJDP Act, one Bureau of Justice Assistance program, and a state-funded juvenile violence prevention program.

- **Requires an independent, objective evaluation** for each GJJAC-funded demonstration project (36 projects will be independently evaluated in FY 2004). The GJJAC requires use of the Logic Model for project evaluations.
- **Funds research, technical assistance, and training** projects to improve the juvenile justice system and respond to the individual needs of communities.
- **Funds local juvenile justice planning units** (Regional Program Development Units) to improve coordination of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention activities in their respective regions, facilitate information-sharing among youth serving agencies, to avoid duplication of services, and act as a resource to the GJJAC.

GJJAC staff members are located in the **Office of Juvenile Justice**, within Management Services Administration in the Department of Social and Health Services, and are responsible for planning and administering all functions and activities of the GJJAC.

.....

GJJAC FUNDING SOURCES

GJJAC awards funds from four federal programs and one state program to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.

1. **JJDP Act Title II Formula Grants Program.** In 2003, the GJJAC received a block grant award of \$909,750, including funding for:
 - Demonstration projects that address the priority program area(s) selected annually by the GJJAC.
 - Technical assistance, training, and research projects to improve the juvenile justice system.
 - Monitoring of the state's adult jails and lockups, secure crisis residential centers, and JRA institutions for compliance with the federal JJDP Act.
 - County/regional juvenile justice planning units—called "*Regional Program Development Units*"—to coordinate local delinquency prevention efforts, provide for collaboration among youth-serving agencies, and to make local juvenile justice system improvements.
2. **JJDP Act Title II Challenge Grants Program.** In 2003, the GJJAC selected three challenge activities, from the list of 10 specified program activity areas, and received an award of \$249,000 to fund the following areas in 2004:

GJJAC
FUNDING
SOURCES
(continued)

- Alternatives to suspension and expulsion from school.
- Developing health, mental health, and education programs for youth in the juvenile justice system.
- Community-based alternatives to incarceration.

3. **JJDP Act Title V Community Prevention Program.** The federal OJJDP did not make any block grant awards to the states in FFY 2003 for the Title V Community Prevention Program. In January 2004, the federal OJJDP announced that block grant awards will be made to the states for FFY 04 (10/03-9/04). Washington is eligible to receive \$290,000, which could fund community prevention projects beginning July 2005.

In future years (beginning FFY 05), the federal OJJDP has announced that the status of this grant program will change from a block grant to a discretionary grant program. States applying for these awards will be required to go through a competitive process. Local applicants for these funds must be: units of local government (towns, cities or counties), or federally recognized tribes. The purpose of the funds is to develop and implement local comprehensive and coordinated approaches to delinquency prevention that utilize research-based best practices.

4. **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program.** In 2003, the GJJAC received \$890,150 to administer the Youth Violence Prevention & Intervention Grant Program, and awarded funds to local research-based demonstration projects designed to prevent or intervene in youth violence. The state's 1999 budget act transferred these funds from the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) to DSHS, to be administered by the GJJAC.
5. **State-funded Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program.** In 2003, the GJJAC received \$900,000, and awarded funds to assist communities in implementing research-based demonstration projects to prevent delinquency. The state's 1999 budget act established this grant program to assist communities in preventing juvenile violence and crime. The GJJAC was specified to administer the Program.

.

SUMMARY OF DATA

***J**uveniles make up 25 percent of the total state population, or 1.5 million.*

***T**welve percent of Washington's juvenile population is of Hispanic or Latino origin.*

This annual report presents statistics for juvenile risk factors that may affect juvenile delinquency, juvenile crime data, as well as demographic data for youth in Washington State.

Juvenile Population (2002 Estimates)

- Juveniles make up **25 percent** of the total state population, or 1.5 million. *(This is a 10 percent increase from 1993.)*
- One-half of the total juvenile population lives in just three counties—King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties.
- Children age 0-9 years old make up the largest age cohort, over half (53%) of the total. *(This age cohort increased 1.5 percent from 1993.)*
- Youth age 10-17 is the cohort most likely to be involved in juvenile delinquency. *(This age cohort increased 21 percent from 1993.)*
- Male youth represented slightly over one-half (51%) of the juvenile population, with females representing 49 percent of 0-17 year olds.

Minority Population (Census 2000)

- **Minority** youth make up approximately **24 percent** of the state's juvenile population. *(This is a 60 percent increase from 1990.)*
- There was **no change** in the percent of **Black and American Indian youth** in Washington State from the 1990 Census.
- **Twelve percent** of Washington's juvenile population is of **Hispanic or Latino origin**.
- Minority youth comprise **almost 50 percent** of the juvenile populations in **three counties**—Franklin, Yakima, and Adams.
- **Youth of color are over-represented** in juvenile court offense referrals, and incarceration (juvenile detention facilities and JRA). Black and American Indian youth are over-represented in juvenile arrests.

Juveniles Living in Poverty

- The Office of Financial Management estimates the **poverty rate** among Washington's children was **17.5 percent in 2002**.
- The ***2003 State of Washington's Children*** report states that 1.2 million individuals visited food banks (388,697 families) from July 2001 to June 2002, a 14 percent increase from the previous year.
- Data provided by SPI showing the total number of applications received by public schools for free and reduced price meals (to participate in the National School Lunch Program and the National School Breakfast Program) has increased by 4 percent from the 2002-03 school year to the 2003-04 school year.

SUMMARY OF DATA (continued)

Washington's teen pregnancy rate for females age 15-17 was 30.9 per 1,000 in 2002. *(This is a 44 percent decrease from 1993 to 2002.)*

School Enrollment and Dropouts

- **Over one million students** were enrolled in Washington's schools in the 2003 school year. *(This is an eight percent increase from 1994 to 2003.)*
- The estimated **cumulative** (or "cohort") **dropout rate** for the class of 2002 was **estimated to be 26 percent**.
- **Minority youth** represented approximately **29 percent** of the public school enrollment in 2003. *(This is a 36 percent increase from 1994 to 2003).*
- **White** students had the **lowest** annual dropout rate (6.3%), while **African American** students had the **highest** annual dropout rate (17.1%) in school year 2001-02.

Child Abuse Referrals

- In 2003, 76,621 children were referred to Child Protective Services. *(This is an eight percent increase from 1994 to 2003.)*

Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing

- Washington's teen pregnancy rate for females age 15-17 was 30.9 per 1,000 in 2002. *(This is a 44 percent decrease from 1993 to 2002.)*

Mental Health

- Data provided by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy shows that 24 percent of the youth on probation in 2001 who were assessed using the Washington State Juvenile Court Pre-Screen Risk Assessment had been diagnosed with a mental health problem (diagnosis, medication or treatment).
- In 2004, the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) found that more than 60 percent of youth in JRA residential care meet the criteria for inclusion in JRA's Mental Health Target Population (those with serious mental health disorders). In comparison, in 2000 40 percent of youth in residence met the criteria.

Truancy, ARY and CHINS Petitions

- Due to the change in state law, **truancy** petition filings have significantly increased—from 2,203 filings in 1995, when the Becca Law was passed, to 13,630 in 2002. *(This is a 519 percent increase from 1995 to 2002.)*

SUMMARY OF DATA (continued)

T here were almost 4,000 admissions of status offenders to juvenile detention facilities in 2002 for violations of a court order/proceeding related to a status offense (contempt of court); over one-half (51 percent) were girls.

T here were 8,070 drug and alcohol arrests, for an arrest rate of 11.4 per 1,000 youth age 10-17. (This is a 16 percent increase from 1993.)

- **At-Risk Youth (ARY)** petition filings have increased from 749 filings in 1995, to 2,156 in 2002. *(This is a 188 percent increase from 1995 to 2002.)*
- **Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS)** petitions increased from 221 in 1995 to 412 in 2002. *(This is a 86 percent increase from 1995.)*
- **Female youth** represented more than two-thirds of the **CHINS** filings and over one-half of the **ARY** filings in 2002.
- More **females** than males are held in **Secure** Crisis Residential Centers (62.5 percent were females in SFY '02).
- There were almost 4,000 **admissions¹ of status offenders** to **juvenile detention facilities** in 2002 for violations of a court order/proceeding related to a status offense (contempt of court); over one-half (51 percent) were girls.

Juvenile Arrests in 2002

- There were **38,073 juvenile arrests, for an arrest rate of 53.8 per 1,000** youth age 10-17 in 2002. *(This is a 40 percent decrease from 1993, and is the lowest reported rate in the past 20 years.)*
- There were **1,484 violent** offense arrests, for a violent offense arrest rate of **2.1 per 1,000** youth age 10-17. *(This is a 62 percent decrease from 1993.)*
- There were **16,005 property** crime arrests, for an arrest rate of **22.6 per 1,000** youth age 10-17. *(This is a 53 percent decrease from 1993.)*
- There were **8,070 drug and alcohol** arrests, for an arrest rate of **11.4 per 1,000** youth age 10-17. *(This is a 16 percent increase from 1993.)*
- There were **347 sex offense** arrests, for an arrest rate of **0.5 per 1,000** youth age 10-17. *(This cannot be compared to 1993 due to changes in reporting.)*
- **Females** accounted for approximately **29 percent** of all 2002 juvenile arrests. *(This is an increase of 17 percent from 1993.)*
- **Youth of color** accounted for approximately **15 percent** of all 2002 juvenile arrests. *(This is a decrease of 21 percent from 1993.)*

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals in 2002

- **Females** accounted for **30 percent** of all 2002 juvenile court offense referrals (a three percent increase from 2001 to 2002).

¹ Admissions with a detention stay of over 4 hours in duration.

SUMMARY OF DATA (continued)

Females represented 28 percent of juveniles held in county detention facilities. *(This is an increase of 54 percent from 1993.)*

The average daily population (ADP) of juveniles in all JRA residential programs was 1,038 in 2002—there has been a steady decline in the ADP since 1997.

- **Youth of color** accounted for **28 percent** of all 2002 juvenile court offense referrals (a four percent increase from 2001 to 2002).
- Offense referrals for Black youth are 2.6 times their proportion of the juvenile population.

Juvenile Court Case Referrals and Results in 2002

- There were **45,573 cases referred** to county prosecutors in 2002. *(This is a 12 percent decrease from 1993 to 2002.)*
- **38 percent** of the cases were referred to diversion, 38 percent of the cases had charges filed, and no action was taken on 22 percent. *(The percent of cases referred to diversion decreased by 10% from 1993 to 2002, and the percent of cases with charges filed increased by 31% from 1993 to 2002.)*
- There was a notable **decline** in the number of juvenile court case referrals **remanded to adult court** from 1996 to 2002 (51% decrease). *Less than one-half of one percent of juvenile court case referrals (98 cases) were remanded to adult court in 2002.*

Juvenile Admissions to Detention in 2002

- There were 32,800 admissions to local **juvenile detention facilities** in 2002. *(This is an increase of 50 percent from 1993 to 2002.)*
- **Females** represented **28 percent** of juveniles held in county detention facilities. *(This is an increase of 54 percent from 1993.)*
- **Minority youth** represented **30 percent** of juveniles held in county detention facilities. *(This is a decrease of 14 percent from 1993.)*

Juveniles Sentenced to JRA in 2002

- **Eight percent (8%)** of all cases referred to juvenile court who plead or were found guilty were sentenced to the state **Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)** in 2002.
- The average daily population (ADP) of juveniles in **all JRA residential programs** was 1,038 in 2002—there has been a steady decline in the ADP since 1997. *(This is a 26 percent decrease from 1997.)*
- The average daily population of juveniles in **JRA institutions** was 865. *(This is a decrease of 17 percent from 1997.)*
- **Youth of color** represented approximately **43 percent** of juveniles held in JRA (average per month). *(This is a 4 percent decrease from 1997 to 2002.)*
- **Females** represented approximately **8 percent** of juveniles held in JRA (average per month). *(This is an increase of 13 percent from 1997 to 2002.)*

.....

SUMMARY OF
PRIORITY
AREAS AND
PROGRAMS

**FEDERAL
JJDP ACT TITLE II
FORMULA GRANTS
PROGRAM**
**Runaways/Status
Offenders
and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area**

Juvenile arrests have continued to decline since 1994. However, during the same time period, there has been an increase in the proportion of cases referred to the prosecutor where charges have been filed, and a 40 percent increase in admissions to juvenile detention centers.

The GJJAC continues to encourage the implementation of prevention and intervention strategies that have a positive effect on reducing juvenile delinquency. More youth entering the at-risk years for juvenile crime and violence (a 10 percent increase in the 10-17 age group is forecasted by the year 2020) will not result in more crime if we attend to early prevention and intervention efforts. Research and evaluation continue to provide information about what works in the areas of effective prevention and intervention strategies with children, families, and at-risk and delinquent youth.

The GJJAC recommends to the Governor, Legislature and juvenile justice system, that Washington continue to apply proven, and promising, research-based prevention and intervention strategies in order to continue to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency, and improve the juvenile justice system.

During 2003, the following priority areas were addressed, and five grant programs were implemented, by the GJJAC.

.

The GJJAC continues to be concerned with youth who have not committed a delinquent act, but who are nevertheless held in secure facilities. As a result of Washington's state law (RCW 13.32A) that allows runaway youth to be held in a Secure Crisis Residential Center (S-CRC) for up to five days, **Washington is out compliance with one of the core requirements of the federal JJDP Act** (the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, or DSO).

For four years, the federal Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has found Washington State to be out of compliance with this requirement. As a result, OJJDP reduced the state's FFY 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Formula Grant awards by 25 percent, as provided in Section F223(C)(3)(A) of the JJDP Act. All remaining Formula Grant funds must be used for policies and programs that will assist in bringing the state back into compliance with DSO, and on maintaining compliance with the other requirements of the federal JJDP Act. In August 2003 the state received written notice from the Administrator of the federal OJJDP: *"If the State's DSO non-compliance continues in 2004, Washington may not be eligible to participate in the Formula Grant Program."*

The GJJAC seeks to: bring the state back into compliance, address the problems related to runaway youth, and assist local jurisdictions in

**FEDERAL
JJDP ACT TITLE II
FORMULA GRANTS
PROGRAM**

Runaways/Status
Offenders
and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area
(continued)

Juvenile Detention
Alternatives Initiative
(JDAI)

**FEDERAL
JJDP ACT TITLE II
CHALLENGE GRANT
PROGRAM**

Challenge Activities
Funded in 2003

providing support and follow-up services to this population. In 2002, the GJJAC commissioned a research study to identify possible gaps in services for status offending youth—specifically, to examine policies and practices at the nine S-CRCs. The study, *“Washington’s Runaway Youth Placed in Secure Facilities,”* was conducted by Merit Research, and completed in December 2002.

The GJJAC awarded four grants for runaways/status offenders and non-offenders in 2002, that have received continuation grant funding (for up to 3 years from the GJJAC). Three communities received grants which address disproportionate minority confinement.

In the Spring of 2004, GJJAC contracted with Kitsap/Pierce and Snohomish Counties to address gaps in services for youth placed in these counties’ two Secure CRCs (the Kitsap County S-CRC also holds youth from Pierce County).

In addition to providing technical assistance to jails and lockups in maintaining compliance with the DSO and Jail Removal requirements of the federal JJDP Act, the GJJAC will also continue to address the priority area through Washington’s **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)**.

It has been announced that Washington State will receive a \$200,000 grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation to become a Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) replication site. Four counties will participate as pilot sites to incorporate best practices in detention decisions, which will impact holding status offenders and non-offenders in secure confinement. This three year grant is expected to start July 2004.

.

The Challenge Grant program provides funds in one or more of 10 specific areas, through seed grants, for one year only. The final year of Challenge Grants Program block grant allocations to the states occurred in FFY 03.

In 2002, the GJJAC selected two problem areas to be funded in 2003:

1. Prohibit gender bias in placement and treatment, and
2. Develop basic health, mental health, and education services for youth in the juvenile justice system

Three projects were funded in 2003: “Pregnant and Parenting Teen Outreach” (Hope Home in Pasco), “Screening and Treatment of Detainees” (Skagit County) and “Gender Specific Workshop” (hosted by Benton/Franklin Counties).

**Challenge Activities
Selected in 2003**

Challenge activities selected by the GJJAC in 2003, to be funded in 2004 (using FFY 03 grant funds) are:

1. Health/mental health and education services
2. Community-based alternatives to incarceration (with an emphasis on juvenile holdover-type programs), and
3. Alternatives to suspension and expulsion from school.

.....

**FEDERAL
JJDP ACT TITLE V
DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION
GRANT PROGRAM**

The **JJDP Act Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant Program** encourages local units of government (towns, cities, counties) or tribes to develop comprehensive, research-based delinquency prevention plans. To encourage collaboration, the program requires the formation of a Prevention Policy Board—a multidisciplinary community planning board.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue to support collaborative community efforts in order to prevent and reduce delinquency.

The GJJAC recommends communities work collaboratively to assess their need, and to develop and implement effective, research-based strategies to prevent juvenile delinquency.

In 2003, the GJJAC funded 10 JJDP ACT Title V Community Delinquency Prevention Grants projects.

.....

**FEDERAL BJA
BYRNE YOUTH
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION AND
INTERVENTION GRANT
PROGRAM**

The federal Bureau of Justice Assistance **Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Grant Program** provides funding for community-based youth violence prevention and intervention projects, based on a public health model of reducing risks, while enhancing protective or resiliency factors. The Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Grant Program is part of a larger Byrne block grant to the state.

Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention projects target “at-risk” youth, in accordance with a local community’s specific risk factors, associated with violent behavior. Byrne projects serve youth and families, including youth that may be involved with law enforcement and the courts. Projects may be funded for up to a maximum of four years.

A multi-site evaluation, conducted by Ernst Stromsdorfer, Ph.D., of Rainier Research, in 2002, found decreased disciplinary referrals and improved social skills for youth involved in the projects.

The GJJAC recommends continued funding for effective, research-based prevention programs that reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors for at-risk youth.

**FEDERAL BJA
BYRNE YVIP GRANT
(continued)**

In 2003, the GJJAC funded 12 Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program projects.

.....

**STATE-FUNDED
JUVENILE VIOLENCE
PREVENTION GRANT
PROGRAM**

The state-funded **Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program** was established in the state budget act of 1999, to prevent the more expensive costs of arrest, referral, and incarceration of violent juvenile offenders. Projects are selected with the help of a review committee composed of experts from several state agencies, to ensure that a multi-disciplinary, comprehensive approach is used. The program was established on the premise that it is less expensive to *prevent* violence than to *react* to it later. The Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program was reauthorized by the Legislature in 2001 and 2003.

GJJAC recommends the Governor and the Legislature continue state funding for the research-based Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program.

In 2003, the GJJAC awarded funds to nine new projects. In addition, the GJJAC awarded funds to the TriWest Group to conduct a multi-site evaluation to assess the overall effectiveness of the prevention strategies implemented by the projects to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors that affect juvenile violence.

Outside, independent evaluations of the Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant projects funded by the GJJAC (1999-2003) have shown that the projects have been successful in improving pro-social and problem-solving behaviors and reducing violence.

.....

GOVERNOR'S
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

2003
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT

The members of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC), appointed by the Governor, are professionals in the juvenile justice system and knowledgeable private citizens. Members represent all sectors of the juvenile justice system and all geographical areas of the state. Member positions must reflect the requirements for state advisory group membership as per section 223(a)(3)(A) of the federal JJDP Act, including that a minimum of 20% of the membership must be youth (under the age of 24 at the time of initial appointment).

Current committee membership includes:

Ann M. Carey, Chair

Attorney
Society of Counsel Representing
Accused Persons
Seattle

Ross Dawson

Deputy Assistant Secretary
Children's Administration, DSHS
Olympia

Sergio Hernandez, Vice Chair

Superintendent
Tekoa School District
Tekoa

Janel Harbin

Youth Member
Federal Way

Cedric Barquet

Youth Member
Seattle

Barbara D. Johnson

Superior Court Judge
Clark County
Vancouver

Herb Baze

Mason County Commissioner
Shelton

Harry Kramer

Director, Kittitas Services
Central Washington
Comprehensive Mental Health
Ellensburg

Charlotte Booth

Executive Director
Institute for Family Development
Federal Way

Lyman Legters

Director
Casey Family Programs
Seattle

Katherine Carlson

Research Consultant
Praxis Research
Port Angeles

Barbara McHenry-Wilkins

Citizen Member
Tacoma

Jerry Cummins

City Council Member
Walla Walla

James McMahan

Youth Member
Pullman

GOVERNOR'S
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
ADVISORY
COMMITTEE
(continued)

2003

JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT

Janice O'Mahony
Citizen Member
Langley

Dan Robertson
Special Assistant
Juvenile Rehabilitation
Administration, DSHS
Olympia

Ramon Ruiz
Youth Member
Walla Walla

Donna Schram
Citizen Member
Mt. Vernon

Kirk Shields-Priddy
President
Washington Alliance for Youth
Lynden

Karen Smitherman
Co-Director
School of the Arts
Tacoma

John R. (Rob) Sofie
Chief of Police
City of Snohomish
Snohomish

Jonathan Michael Steinman
Youth Member
Aberdeen

Linda Stone
Eastern Washington Director
The Children's Alliance
Spokane

David Vance
Public Health Manager
Tacoma-Pierce Co. Health Dept.
Tacoma

Ernie Veach-White
Juvenile Court Administrator
Clark County
Vancouver

Eldon Wilson
Citizen Member
Nespelem

GJJAC Staff:

Mary E. Williams
Office Chief
Tamara McDaniel
Confidential Secretary
Sharon Ferrell
Program Coordinator
Peggy Slavick
Program Coordinator
Lisa Wolph
Program Coordinator

Address:

Office of Juvenile Justice
Dept. of Social & Health Services
4500 10th Avenue SE
PO Box 45828
Olympia, WA 98504-5828
Phone: 360-407-0151
Fax: 360-407-0152

Website:
www.juvenilejustice.dshs.wa.gov

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) is to promote delinquency prevention and to improve the juvenile justice system.

To fulfill its mission, the GJJAC will:

GOALS

- *Fulfill the requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.*
- *Serve as an information resource for juvenile justice issues.*
- *Provide policy recommendations and information to the Governor, the Legislature, DSHS, other organizations, and the public.*
- *Provide technical assistance and training for professionals in the juvenile justice system.*
- *Sponsor, promote, and encourage public education programs on juvenile justice issues.*
- *Develop funding priorities and award federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds.*
- *Seek and disburse funds from other sources.*

BASIC POSITIONS

To carry out its mission, the GJJAC has adopted the following positions:

1. Implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as amended.
2. Oppose efforts to criminalize "status offenders."
3. Support the preservation of a separate system of justice for juveniles; a system that is capable of responding to the needs of youthful offenders, protecting the public, and holding youth accountable.
4. Support use of comprehensive statewide county detention and juvenile institutions standards which include all areas addressed by national standards and provide for independent monitoring for compliance.
5. Support effective prevention, early intervention, and treatment services to address areas of concern such as:
 - a. Child Abuse and Neglect
 - b. Substance Abuse
 - c. Families in Conflict
 - d. Juvenile Crime
 - e. Juvenile Mental Health
 - f. Teen Pregnancy
 - g. School Dropout
 - h. Runaway and Homeless Youth
 - i. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
 - j. Juvenile Sex Offenders and Their Victims
 - k. Youth Gangs
 - l. Violence

**BASIC
POSITIONS
(continued)**

6. Support applied research on the juvenile justice system and the evaluation of juvenile justice programs to determine their effectiveness. Support the replication of effective strategies and programs.
7. Support effective education services for juveniles to address areas of concern such as:
 - a. Primary prevention curricula for child abuse, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
 - b. Programs to assist juveniles to remain in school.
 - c. Programs which provide law-related education.
 - d. Programs which provide adequate education opportunities for youth incarcerated in county detention, statewide juvenile correctional facilities, and adult correctional facilities.
 - e. Programs to help offenders re-enter school.
 - f. Programs which provide school-based social and health services.
 - g. Programs which promote meaningful employment.
 - h. Programs which provide anger management and conflict resolution skills.
8. Support effective outreach for runaways and homeless youth.
9. Support the non-confinement of first-time offenders.
10. Support efforts to assure the accountability of juveniles who either accept or do not accept diversion agreements.
11. Support effective efforts to identify and protect exploited children, such as children involved in pornography, prostitution, drugs and other organized criminal activities.
12. Support legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in public schools.
13. Support community-based residential programs and confinement for juvenile offenders. Programs should consider individual juvenile needs and risks to the community.
14. Support a service delivery system for children and families which is sensitive to the cultural differences in the population it serves. The service delivery system should include a minimum of:
 - a. Accessibility, including interpretive services, to existing services.
 - b. Recruitment of minority staff.
 - c. Cultural awareness training for all employees.
 - d. Programs and services that address the needs of minorities.
15. Support a comprehensive statewide program for AIDS which includes: education and outreach services to high risk youth, substance-abusing youth, and sexually active youth.

**BASIC
POSITIONS
(continued)**

16. Support legislation prohibiting the state from executing persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of their offense.
17. Support adequate funding and coordination of delivery of services to children, youth and families.
18. Oppose mandatory transfer of juveniles to adult court without judicial review.
19. Support the primary purpose of Washington's Juvenile Justice Act which is to hold youth accountable for their offenses, and to hold the state accountable for what it does to juveniles. The presumptive and determinate sentencing model of our juvenile law should ensure that youth who commit similar offenses receive similar sentences. Sentences should be based on the seriousness of the crime, age and prior criminal behavior of the offender.
20. Support the development of community-based alternatives to incarceration. These alternatives must be consistent and uniform statewide. Our system of justice should be a continuum of punishment starting at the least restrictive end of the spectrum and reserving secure confinement for violent offenders. Other offenders should be punished in the community with such programs as: home detention, intensive supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, work crews, public service projects, community service, and payment of restitution to victims.
21. Support programs that successfully return juveniles from institutional care to community settings.
22. Support a comprehensive strategy to reduce the availability of guns. Such a strategy involves prevention, intervention and rehabilitation efforts.
23. Support programs that encourage and improve youth and family involvement in the completion of diversion.
24. Support programs that encourage and enhance parental involvement in all stages of the juvenile justice system and reduce barriers to parental participation. These programs may include: transportation assistance, night or regional court, child care assistance, and language assistance.
25. Support legislation that requires all changes in criminal law and agency policies to be assessed to identify any potential adverse disproportionate impact on minority youth.
26. Support the adoption of statewide prosecutorial standards.
27. Support efforts that reduce disproportionality in the juvenile justice system and ensure that equal consequences are applied and equal options are offered, regardless of race or ethnicity.

**BASIC
POSITIONS
(continued)**

- 28. Support a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives that include immediate intervention, intermediate sanctions, and community-based corrections, incorporating restitution and community service when appropriate. Placement of the offenders should be based on an objective risk-based criteria.
- 29. Support a wide array of residential and nonresidential services that address the identifiable needs of victims, offenders, and the community.
- 30. Oppose lowering the age of majority from age 18.
- 31. Oppose lowering the age of capacity to less than 12.
- 32. Support efforts to develop and implement a “restorative justice model” that responds to juvenile crime through emphasizing the accountability of offenders to the people and communities that they have harmed, active involvement of crime victims and the community in the juvenile justice process, and opportunities for growth and restoration for all involved parties.

.

HOW
THE GJJAC
SELECTS
PROJECTS
TO FUND

2003
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
REPORT

The GJJAC awards grant funds to prevent juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system from the following federal and state funding sources:

- Federal **JJDP Act** (Title II Formula Grants Program, Title II Challenge Activities Program, and Title V Delinquency Prevention Program);
- Federal **BJA** (specifically, the *Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program* (YVPIP) through the Edward Byrne Memorial Law Enforcement Assistance Program); and
- *State Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program*.

The purpose of the grant funds is to improve the juvenile justice system by allowing carefully selected innovative projects to have stable funding while they demonstrate their effectiveness. Demonstration projects selected for funding are required to be objectively evaluated by outside, qualified evaluators. Projects that are proven to be effective are often continued by private, local government or state funding.

The GJJAC also commissions policy research studies on topics of special concern, and provides technical assistance and training to juvenile justice agencies.²

The following steps provide a general outline of the **competitive process** the GJJAC follows regarding the selection of projects to receive federal or state-funded grant awards.

The GJJAC:

1. Issues a Request for Proposals (RFP).
2. Reviews proposals for demonstration projects and research designs for policy research projects (based on the Logic Model).
3. Selects finalists to submit full grant applications.
4. Reviews full grant applications.
5. Interviews spokespersons for proposed projects.
6. Selects applications for funding.
7. Signs a one-year contract with the applicant (through the Office of Juvenile Justice, Department of Social & Health Services).

² The use of the JJDP Title II Formula Grant Program funds has been impacted by the state's noncompliance with the DSO requirement of the federal JJDP Act. In FFYs 2000 through 2003, per federal requirements for the receipt of these block grant funds, all remaining funds must be used to assist Washington State in achieving compliance with the requirements of the federal JJDP Act. Therefore, Status Offenders/Non-Offenders was again selected by the GJJAC as the priority program area for Title II Formula Grant funding in 2004 (along with the JDAI).

HOW
THE GJJAC
SELECTS
PROJECTS
TO FUND
(continued)

8. May renew a demonstration project contract for up to two or three additional years (dependent upon the program funding source), but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective.

In 2003, 36 demonstration projects, 19 local regional program development units, three technical assistance awards specifically to address disproportionate minority confinement, two cross-site evaluation projects, one compliance monitoring grant, one pass-through grant, and seven technical assistance projects were awarded funds within one of the five funding sources administered by the GJJAC. The GJJAC awarded approximately \$2.3 million federal dollars statewide in 2003, and \$810,000 in state prevention funds.

.

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT

**Runaways/Status
Offenders
and Non-Offenders
Program Area
\$316,647**

TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>“FFT REDUCING RUNAWAYS”</i> Child and Family Guidance Center 6424 North 9 th Street Tacoma, WA 98406 (253) 565-4484 Yoshie Wong	\$80,000	Congressional District: 6, 9 Legislative District(s): 2,25,26,27,28,29,31
<i>“HAWKINS MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN CONFLICT”</i> Olympic ESD #114 105 National Avenue North Bremerton, WA 98312 (360) 479-6869 Kristin Schutte	\$76,743	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 35
<i>“WALLA WALLA FEMALE INTERVENTION TEAM”</i> Walla Walla County Department of Human Services 310 West Poplar Street Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3219 Shelly Ray	\$80,000	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 16
<i>“YOUTHCARE RESIDENTIAL TREC SERVICES”</i> YouthCare 2500 NE 54 th Street Seattle, WA 98105 (206) 694-4509 Laura Levings	\$79,904	Congressional District: 7 Legislative District(s): 37,43

FEDERAL JJDP ACT	TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM Program Total Awarded: \$655,830
---------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

**Disproportionate
Minority
Confinement
Program Area
\$50,000**

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>“JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATIONAL MASTER PLAN/BUILDING BLOCKS INITIATIVE—REDUCING DMC”</i> King County Office of Management and Budget 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 205-9532 Michael Gedeon	\$19,925	Congressional District: 7,8,9 Legislative District(s): 1,11,15,30,31- 34,36,37,39,41,45, 48
<i>“NORTHWEST WASHINGTON DMC REDUCTION PROJECT”</i> Skagit County Youth & Family Serv. 611 S. Second Street Mt. Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9436 Nancy Brown	\$20,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 10,39,40
<i>“BRIDGING THE GAP”</i> Yakima County Juvenile Detention 1728 Jerome Avenue Yakima, WA 98902 (509) 574-2105 Theresa Powers	\$10,075	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 14,15
.....		

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE II

**Regional
Program
Development
\$167,500**

FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Benton/Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 783-2151 Mary Lee Pickett	\$10,000	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 8
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Clallam County Community Health and Safety Network PO Box 2729 Port Angeles, WA 98362 (360) 417-0566 Pete Peterson	\$7,500	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 24
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Community Youth Services <i>(for Thurston County)</i> 711 NE State Avenue Olympia, WA 98506 (360) 943-0780 Charles Shelan	\$7,500	Congressional District: 3,9 Legislative District(s): 2,20,22
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Council of Governments 207 4 th Avenue North, Admin. Annex Kelso, WA 98626 (360) 577-3041 Ramona R. Leber	\$7,500	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 18,19
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Educational Service District 113 <i>(for Grays Harbor County)</i> 112 West Wishkah Street Aberdeen, WA 98520 (360) 532-2437 Lee Bucsko	\$7,500	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 2,20,22

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT

TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

**Regional
Program
Development
(continued)**

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Human Services Council <i>(for Clark County)</i> NE Hazel Dell Avenue Vancouver, WA 98666-0425 (360) 694-6577 Anne Turner	\$10,000	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 17,18,49
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Jefferson County Juvenile Services 1820 Jefferson Street Port Townsend, WA 98368 (360) 385-9190 Barbara Johnson	\$7,500	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 24
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> King Cty Office of Mgmt. & Budget 516 3 rd Avenue, #420 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 205-9532 Michael Gedeon	\$15,000	Congressional Districts: 7, 8, 9 Legislative District(s): 1,5,11, 30,31,32,33,34,36, 37,39,41,45-48
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Kitsap Cty Board of Commissioners 614 Division Street, MS: 23 Port Orchard, WA 98366 (360) 337-7185, ext. 4878 Gay Neal		
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Kittitas County 205 West 5 th , Courthouse, Rm 211 Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William D. Holmes	\$7,500	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 13
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Lewis County Juvenile Court 360 NW North, MS: JUV01 Chehalis, WA 98532 (360) 740-2621 Scott W. Hedlund	\$7,500	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 18,20

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT

TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

**Regional
Program
Development
(continued)**

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT"</i> Mason Cty Drug Abuse Prevention PO Box 1576 Shelton, WA 98584 (360) 427-1686 Julianna Miljour	\$7,500	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 35
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Northwest Regional Council (for Island, San Juan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties) 600 Lakeway Drive Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-6749 Victoria Doerper	\$10,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 40,42
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> NE Washington Treatment Alternative: (for Spokane County) 1224 N. Ash Spokane, WA 99201 509-477-6355 James R. Smith	\$10,000	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 3,4,6,7,9
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Snohomish County Human Services 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (425) 388-7227 Dan Bond	\$10,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 39
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</i> Sunnyside's Promise (for Yakima County) 810 B East Custer Ave., PO Box 1087 Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 836-6201 Edwin Radder	\$10,000	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 14,15

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT

TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

**Regional
Program
Development
(continued)**

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>“REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT Walla Walla County Human Services</i> 3015 Poplar, PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Sharon Saffer	\$7,500	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 16
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT Walla Walla County Court Services (for Columbia County)</i> 455 W. Rose Street Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3275, x. 113 Michael Bates	\$7,500	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 16
<i>REGIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT Whitman County Juvenile Court</i> PO Box 598, North 400 Main Colfax, WA 99111 (509) 397-6246 Chad Connors	\$7,500	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 9

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE II
FORMULA

**Technical
Assistance/
Research
\$33,183**

GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
"YOUTH ASSESSMENT CENTER" A Chance to Change 5776 Soundview Drive, #B-104 Gig Harbor, WA 98335 (253) 853-7954 Daniel Bissonnette	\$20,000	Congressional District: 8, 9 Legislative District(s): 2,25,27,28,29
"LOCAL COURT RULE" Bill Collins 4716 D'Milluhr Dr. NE Olympia, WA 98516 360-754-9205	\$500	Congressional District: Statewide Legislative District(s): Statewide
"COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES" Jill Severn 607 Central Street NE Olympia, WA 98506 (360) 753-2095 Jill Severn	\$1,875	Congressional District: Statewide Legislative District(s): Statewide
"SUPERVISING STATUS OFFENDERS" Pacific County Sheriff's Office 300 Memorial Drive South Bend, WA 98586 (360) 875-9398 Steve Sultemeier	\$3,500	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 19
"STRATEGIC PLANNING" Whitling & Associates 5405 58 th Avenue Court West University Place, WA 98457 (253) 227-0970 Dave Whitling	\$4,999	Congressional District: Statewide Legislative District(s): Statewide

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE II
FORMULA

GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$655,830

**Technical
Assistance/
Research**

PROJECT

**FEDERAL
AMOUNT**

**CONGRESSIONAL and
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS**

***“TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
GRANT”***

\$2,000

Congressional
District: 2
Legislative
District(s):
10,39,40

**Skagit County Youth & Family
Services**

611 South Second Street
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
(360) 419-3316
Bob Hicks

***“MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING
MANUAL”***

\$309

Congressional
District: 2
Legislative
District(s): 39

Snohomish County Superior Court

2801 10th Street
Everett, WA 98201-1414
425-259-0031
Margie Holloway

.

**American Indian
Pass-Through
Funding**

\$18,500

***“TRIBAL YOUTH MENTORING
PROGRAM”***

\$18,500

Congressional
District: 3
Legislative
District(s): 20

**Confederated Tribes of Chehalis
Reservation**

420 Howanut Road/PO Box 536
Oakville, WA 98568
(360) 273-5911
Nancy Dufraine

.

**Compliance
Monitoring**

\$70,000

“COMPLIANCE MONITORING”

\$70,000

Congressional
District: Statewide
Legislative
District(s):
Statewide

**Washington Association of Sheriffs
and Police Chiefs (WASPC)**

3060 Willamette Drive NE
Lacey, WA 98516
(360) 486-2380
Jim LaMunyon

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE II
CHALLENGE

GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$167,995

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>"PREGNANT & PARENTING TEEN OUTREACH"</i> Hope Home 8607 Lancaster Drive Pasco, WA 99301 (509) 528-2885 Melanie Bachart	\$78,995	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 8, 15
<i>"SCREENING AND TREATMENT OF DETAINEES"</i> Skagit County Youth & Family Services 611 South Second Street Mt. Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9436 Nancy Brown	\$79,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 10,39,40
<i>"GENDER SPECIFIC WORKSHOP"</i> Benton/Franklin Counties Juvenile Court 5606 W. Canal Place, #106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 736-2710 Sharon Gasperino	\$10,000	Congressional District: Statewide Legislative District(s): Statewide

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE V
DELINQUENC

Y PREVENTION PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$756,756

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
<i>“MENTORING AND PARENTING PLUS PROGRAM”</i> Adams County 210 West Broadway Ritzville, WA 99169 (509) 488-5646 Dave Gowan	\$79,150	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 9
<i>“PREVENTION THROUGH EMPOWERMENT”</i> City of Spokane 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 625-6440 Joanne Benham	\$79,928	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 3,4,6
<i>“PREVENTING DELINQUENCY EARLY”</i> Jefferson County 615 Sheridan Street Port Townsend, WA 98368 (360) 385--9400 Jean Baldwin	\$76,678	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 24
<i>“VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION PROGRAM”</i> Kittitas County 205 West 5 th , Room 211, Courthouse Ellensburg, WA 98826 (509) 925-9821 Skip Mynar and Jim Roberts	\$80,000	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 13

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE V
DELINQUENC

Y PREVENTION PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$756,756

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>"DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROJECT"</i> Lewis County 360 NW North Street, MS JUV 01 Chehalis, WA 98532 (360) 740-2621 Scott Hedlund	\$77,000	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 18,20
<i>"POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT"</i> Pacific County 1216 W. Robert Bush Drive/PO Box 26 South Bend, WA 98586 (360) 875-9343 Kevin Beck	\$77,000	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 19
<i>"THE C.E.D.A.R. PROJECT"</i> Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe 31912 Little Boston Road NE Kingston, WA 98346 (360) 297-6265 Chris Zipperer	\$80,000	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 23,25
<i>"SKAGIT TITLE V DELINQUENCY PREVENTION"</i> Skagit County 611 South Second Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9436 Nancy Brown	\$80,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 39,40

FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE V
DELINQUENC
Y

PREVENTION PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$756,756

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>"EARLY INTERVENTION FOR AT-RISK YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES"</i> Walla Walla County 310 West Poplar Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Shelley Ray	\$77,000	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 16
<i>"HEALTHY CHOICES FOR GIRLS"</i> Whatcom County 311 Grand Avenue, Suite 501 Bellingham, WA 98225 (360) 676-0122 Cate Westphalen	\$50,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 40,42

FEDERAL
BJA
BYRNE
YOUTH

VIOLENCE PREVENTION
AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$763,466

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>“PREVENT JUVENILE VIOLENCE PROJECT”</i> Adams County Community Network 475 North 14 th Avenue Othello, WA 99344 (509) 488-0932 Debi Sanchez	\$80,000	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 9
<i>“PARENT-TEEN MEDIATION”</i> City of Bellevue 11511 Main Street Bellevue, WA 98004 (425) 452-4091 Andrew Kidde	\$16,760	Congressional District: 8 Legislative District(s): 48
<i>“SCHOOL/JUVENILE PROBATION LIAISON PROGRAM”</i> Benton/Franklin Counties Juvenile Justice Center 5606 Canal Place, #106 Kennewick, WA 98336 (509) 783-2151 Sharon Paradis	\$74,279	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 8
<i>“THE REMANN HALL WOMEN’S PROJECT”</i> Museum of Glass, International Center for Contemporary Art 1801 East Dock Street Tacoma, WA 98402 (253) 396-1768 Susan Warner	\$80,000	Congressional District: 6, 9 Legislative District(s): 2,25,26,27,28,29,31

FEDERAL
BJA
BYRNE
YOUTH

VIOLENCE PREVENTION
AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$763,466

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
<i>“KIDS FIRST”</i> North Thurston School District 305 College Street NE Lacey, WA 98516 (360) 412-4466 Maddy de Give	\$79,929	Congressional District: 9 Legislative District(s): 22
<i>‘CROSS-SITE EVALUATION OF BYRNE YVIP GRANTS’</i> Rainier Research Associates 6447 Tralee Drive NW Olympia, WA 98502 (360) 866-3903 Ernst Stromsdorfer	\$39,993	Congressional District: Statewide Legislative District(s): Statewide
<i>“EQUAL JUSTICE”</i> Richard Allen Enterprises 645 S. Richard Allen Ct. Spokane, WA 99202 (509) 535-7521 Chester Carothers	\$80,000	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 3,4,6,7,9
<i>“JUVENILE JUSTICE & SPECIAL EDUCATION CLINIC”</i> Seattle University School of Law 900 Broadway Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 398-4146 S. James Rosenfeld	\$80,000	Congressional District: 7 Legislative District(s): 37,43

FEDERAL
BJA
BYRNE
YOUTH

VIOLENCE PREVENTION
AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$763,466

PROJECT	FEDERAL AMOUNT	CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
"SWINOMISH AFTER-SCHOOL CULTURAL PROGRAM" Skagit County Youth & Family Services 611 South Second Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 466-3163 John Stephens	\$42,857	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 10, 40
"VIOLENCE PREVENTION THROUGH RESTORATIVE JUSTICE" Spokane County Juvenile Court 35 West Main Avenue Spokane, WA 99201 (509) 477-2409 Mark Lewis	\$29,648	Congressional District: 5 Legislative District(s): 3,4,6,7,9
"SCHOOL VIOLENCE REDUCTION" Tacoma/Pierce County Health Department 3629 South D Street Tacoma, WA 98408 (253) 798-3598 David Vance	\$80,000	Congressional District: 9 Legislative District(s): 27, 29
"TEAMCHILD—SNOHOMISH CTY" TeamChild 1120 E. Terrace, #203 Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 322-2444, ext. 4 Anne Lee	\$80,000	Congressional District: 7 Legislative District(s): 1,10,21,32,38,39,44

STATE
JUVENILE
VIOLENCE

PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$809,916

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>"CLUB MENTOR"</i> Boys & Girls Clubs of Benton/Franklin Counties PO Box 1322 Pasco, WA 99301 (509) 543-9980 Jessica Schultz	\$80,000	Congressional District: 14 Legislative District(s): 16
<i>"GRANT COUNTY LATINO YOUTH MENTOR PROGRAM"</i> Grant County Prevention and Recovery Center 1525 East Wheeler Road Moses Lake, WA 98837 (509) 766-2589 Wendy Hanover	\$50,399	Congressional District: 4 Legislative District(s): 13
<i>"PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER—PACT"</i> Institute for Family Development 4620 200 th Street SW, #G Lynnwood, WA 98036 (425) 775-1447 Mary Lynn Antush	\$58,785	Congressional District: 1, 2 Legislative District(s): 1,10,21,32,38,39,40 ,42,44
<i>PENINSULA LEARNS AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM"</i> Ocean Beach School District 405 School Road/PO Box 860 Ilwaco, WA 98624 (360) 642-3739 Alan Fleck	\$26,682	Congressional District: 3 Legislative District(s): 19
<i>RESPONSIVE ADVOCACY FOR LIFE AND LEARNING"</i> Tacoma Public Schools 708 S. G Street/PO Box 1357 Tacoma, WA 98401 (253) 571-2593 Linda Eberly	\$78,307	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 27

STATE
JUVENILE
VIOLENCE

PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAM

Program Total Awarded: \$809,916

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FEDERAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONGRESSIONAL and LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS</u>
<i>"RURAL THURSTON COUNTY HOME VISITATION"</i> Thurston County Public Health and Social Services Dept. 412 Lilly Road NE Olympia, WA 98506 (360) 756-5581 Diana Rice	\$80,000	Congressional District: 3, 9 Legislative District(s): 2, 20, 22, 35
<i>"SKAGIT COUNTY DELINQUENCY PREVENTION"</i> Skagit County Commissioners 700 South 2 nd Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273 (360) 336-9436 Nancy Brown	\$150,000	Congressional District: 2 Legislative District(s): 10,39,40
<i>"TEAMCHILD: A LEGAL ADVOCACY PROJECT"</i> TeamChild 1120 E. Terrace, #203 Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 322-2444, ext. 4 Anne Lee	\$150,000	Congressional District: 4,5,6,7,9 Legislative District(s): King: 15,30-34,36,37,39, 41,43,45-48; Pierce: 2,25-29,31 Yakima: 15; & Spokane: 3,4,6,7,9
<i>"GENERATION YW"</i> YWCA of Pierce County 405 Broadway Tacoma, WA 98402 (253) 272-4181 Joy Eckwood	\$55,827	Congressional District: 6 Legislative District(s): 27
<i>"EVALUATION OF STATE JVP GRANTS"</i> TriWest Group 6549 1 st Avenue Seattle, WA 98117 (206) 612-8564 Peter Selby	\$79,916	Congressional District: Statewide Legislative District(s): Statewide

**FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE II
FORMULA
GRANTS
PROGRAM**

**Runaways/Status
Offenders and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area**

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) continues to focus on the needs of status offenders, non-offenders and families in conflict. Washington State has struggled with issues related to juvenile non-offenders and status offenders (youth who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be a crime if committed by an adult, such as runaways, truants, and curfew violators).

An OJJDP Bulletin (October 2002) described the characteristics of runaways and throwaways (youth who have been thrown out by their caretakers)—many of these youth were a victim of physical or sexual abuse, were substance dependent (drug and/or alcohol problems), had been in the company of someone known to be abusing drugs, had engaged in criminal activity or spent time in a place where criminal activity was known to occur, and had previously attempted suicide.³

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, also known as the “Becca Law,” was enacted by the Washington State Legislature in 1995. This Act authorized the creation and use of Secure Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to hold runaway youth brought to the facility by law enforcement. Runaway youth may be held in the S-CRC for up to five days, so they can be assessed and stabilized, and reunified with parents or guardians. The intent of securely detaining the youth for this brief period is to provide for reunification of the youth with their family, along with assessment, referrals to treatment and services, and for multi-disciplinary team meetings, intended to protect and stabilize the youth, and to allow for the arrangement of appropriate placement options, as necessary.

This provision of the Becca Law is in conflict with federal law that was enacted to provide equal protections to status offenders and non-offenders—the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO) requirement of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. While an exception to this federal requirement allows status offenders to be held in a secure juvenile detention facility for a brief period of time, under juvenile court authority, in order to arrange for returning the youth to parents or guardians, to arrange for appropriate shelter care placement, or for investigative or identification purposes, the time limit is less than the 1995 state law allows—for up to 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays—not for five days, as state law allows.

Hence, for four years the federal Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has found Washington State to be out of compliance with the DSO requirement of the federal JJDP Act (as the number of youth placed and the number of operating facilities

³ Heather Hammer, David Finkelhor and Andrea Sedlak, *Runaway/Thrunaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrunaway Children* (NISMAAT), October 2002, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention.

**Runaways/Status
Offenders and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area
(continued)**

increased), and has reduced the state's FFY 2000 through 2003 Formula Grant awards by 25 percent.

In August 2003 the state received written notice from the Administrator of the federal OJJDP: ***"If the State's DSO non-compliance continues in 2004, Washington may not be eligible to participate in the Formula Grants Program."***

The GJJAC seeks to bring the state back into compliance, and to address the many needs of runaway youth, including assisting local jurisdictions in providing support and follow-up services to this population and their families.

The GJJAC also seeks to address the problems related to a lack of out-of-home care for youth who cannot return home. In the last ten years, group care beds were reduced substantially, and totally eliminated in 2002. There are few follow-up services for youth and families who have received Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) and Crisis Residential Center services and assessments. The "Homebuilders Program" is not available throughout the state. There is a lack of independent living skills programs for older youth who, because of family abuse or family dysfunction, cannot return home. Additionally, in 2002 FRS was restructured due to state budget reductions, which included reducing crisis counseling from 15 to 12 hours.

A workshop was held by the GJJAC in May 2002 to collaboratively address the DSO compliance issue that was attended by juvenile court administrators, GJJAC members and staff, and a compliance specialist from the federal OJJDP. It was agreed by the juvenile court administrators with S-CRCs within their detention centers, to work with their respective juvenile court judges to hold initial court reviews within 24 hours of a youth's placement in the S-CRC, excluding weekends and holidays, and to work with their respective staff and communities, to encourage that youth would be quickly assessed and linked to needed services. Federal regulations allow an additional 24 hour period, excluding weekends and holidays, after the initial court review to arrange for appropriate shelter care placement, or for return to the youth's parents or guardian.

Since October 2002 all four courts have provided a judicial court review within 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, for youth placed in their respective S-CRC (consistent with federal requirements). Additionally, one court provides an additional court hearing at 48 hours of the youth's placement.

Five of the nine S-CRCs (those operated by private, non-profit agencies) did not meet the federal definition of a physically secure facility according to federal guidelines in 2001—however, these five facilities are physically secure as required under Washington State statutes, and by their licensure as S-CRCs.

**Runaways/Status
Offenders and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area
(continued)**

During 2003, the nine facilities total served over 3,200 youth placed in their facilities.

GJJAC members and meeting participants at the May 2002 workshop also discussed the possibility of proposing a model **court rule** (statewide judicial policy) to provide a detention review hearing for all admissions to the four S-CRCs located within juvenile detention centers, consistent with federal requirements. In September 2003, the GJJAC submitted proposed versions of a court rule to the Juvenile & Family Law Committee of the Superior Court Judges Association (SCJA). GJJAC members drafted a revised court rule in March 2004, which was passed with a favorable recommendation by the Family & Juvenile Law Committee. The proposed court rule and recommendation of the Family & Juvenile Law Committee will be forwarded to, and reviewed by, the Superior Court Judges Association Board in June 2004.

The GJJAC expects that the adoption of a court rule, and initial court review process for all youth within 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, will: provide procedural due process for these youth and improve the juvenile justice system; reduce the number of DSO violations for Washington State; and bring the state back into compliance with the federal JJDP Act in 2004.

A 2000 Washington Law Review article (Vol. 75:1399, 2000) also addresses the need to bring the Becca Bill's runaway-detention provisions into compliance with juvenile's procedural due process rights.

In 2001, a Challenge grant was awarded by the GJJAC for a **research study** to identify possible gaps in services for status offending youth, specifically to examine policies and practices at the nine S-CRCs, including an examination of the legislative intent, utilization rates, costs, placement and release patterns for youth, access to services upon release, assessments conducted, demographic information, etc. The study, conducted by Merit Research and completed in December 2002, had five major conclusions:

- Youth who benefit from staying in a S-CRC could most likely have been helped in a non-secure setting.
- S-CRCs cost \$4.5 million in state dollars annually, yet their utilization rate is relatively low.
- The legislative intent of getting youth the assistance they need was often not being met (less than half had an FRS Phase I assessment within a week of the S-CRC visit, and very few multi-disciplinary team meetings were held).
- There are center differences in reasons for placement and length of placement.
- A lack of accountability makes S-CRCs difficult to evaluate.

**Runaways/Status
Offenders and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area
(continued)**

The GJJAC awarded funds to Spokane County in the status offender/non-offender program area for the *Spokane United for Children* project in 2001 and 2002—a strongly coordinated effort among local agencies that provides a comprehensive array of services to status offenders and non-offenders. Services were designed to meet the individual needs of children and families, and are immediate, coordinated, treatment-based, and gender and minority sensitive.

The project served runaway youth held in Spokane's S-CRC, as well as ARY and CHINS youth referred to Juvenile Court. In 2003, the project was administered by Volunteers of America of Spokane, and continued to serve runaway youth held in Spokane's S-CRC.

The third/final year evaluation report, conducted by JoAnn Ray, PhD, for the Spokane project summarized: *"These families face challenges daily—multiple issues that are not easily resolved."* *"Specific components of the project's model linked with success include the Community Transition Coordinator (CTC) and the seamless availability of family therapy. The CTC is a key factor to success by providing support and referral information. The family therapy models, ITC and Transitions⁴ shown successful in previous studies, equip families with skills needed to resolve their multiple issues."*

The GJJAC recently awarded \$175,000 federal Formula grant awards to **Kitsap County Juvenile Court** (also holds youth in S-CRC for **Pierce County**), and **Snohomish County Superior Court**, to begin in April 2004. These projects propose to address a gap in services for youth placed in these respective S-CRCs, through providing: immediate connections to community resources, along with transitional community coordination, individualized and tailored care case planning, facilitation of multi-disciplinary team meetings, in-home crisis counseling for the youth and their families, and ongoing follow-up in the community. It is anticipated that the outcomes of these two targeted grant awards will include to: provide needed services and support for these youth and their families, and follow-up in the community; reduce the number of youth returning multiple times to the S-CRC; and reduce the length of stay for youth in the secure facility.

**Juvenile Detention
Alternatives Initiative
(JDAI)**

In addition, the GJJAC will continue the state's efforts in working with the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) and providing technical assistance to counties throughout the state on best practices in juvenile detention, with a direct impact on status offenders and non-offenders, and disproportionate minority contact (DMC). The purpose of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is to review court procedures

⁴ Individualized and Tailored Care (ITC), a wraparound family service, and Transitions, a service similar to Phase II in-home crisis counseling provided by Family Reconciliation Services (FRS). Both services provide intensive family work for families with multiple issues.

**Runaways/Status
Offenders and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area
(continued)**

and to use a data-driven process to see if certain juveniles might be better served by the use of alternatives, rather than secure detention. The AECF announced, in March 2004, that Washington State will receive a \$200,000 grant award (annually for three years), along with continued technical assistance, to become a **JDAI replication** state. The GJJAC will administer this grant award, anticipated to begin in July 2004. While the GJJAC grant application to the Annie E. Casey Foundation started from a concern about disproportionality, it is now broader—it incorporates best practices in detention decisions, which will impact holding status offenders and non offenders in secure confinement.

Pierce County also was named a JDAI replication site by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and is receiving state, local and foundation grant funding for a reception center (for youth who are arrested for misdemeanor and status offenses, and who pose little or no risk to community safety). It is anticipated that the reception center will open in September 2004.

The GJJAC continues to encourage the development of projects that provide appropriate prevention, intervention, and treatment services for runaways, youth in conflict with their families, truants, and young people who are experiencing mental health or substance abuse problems.

Since 1996 (in conjunction with the enactment of the "Becca Law") the number of ARY and truancy petitions filed with the courts, as well as the number of contempt of court findings for failure to comply with ARY, truancy, and CHINS orders, dramatically increased. The number of contempt hearings held related to Truancy and ARY cases increased by almost 300% from 1996 to 2002. Accordingly, in 2002 there were almost 4,000 admissions of juveniles to detention facilities for violations of a court order/proceeding related to a status offense (contempt of court findings)—the majority were related to a Truancy or ARY order (96%).⁵

There are also gender-specific concerns regarding status offenders and non-offenders. In 2002, girls represented 29 percent of total juvenile arrests, and 28 percent of admissions to juvenile detention facilities. In contrast, girls represented one-half (51%) of admissions to detention facilities in 2002 for contempt of court orders related to a status offense. Almost two-thirds (63%) of the youth placed in S-CRCs were girls in SFY 2002.

Four projects were awarded funds in 2002 in the runaways/status offender and non-offender priority area of the Formula Grants Program. These four projects (located in Pierce, Walla Walla, Mason/Kitsap, and

⁵ Source: GJJAC's annual Detention Survey; data is obtained from Administrative Office of the Courts and individual juvenile courts, and is verified via onsite meetings with local detention center staff. An admission is defined as a detention stay with a duration of over 4 hours.

**Runaways/Status
Offenders and
Non-Offenders
Priority Area
(continued)**

King counties) may be continued by the GJJAC in 2004, for one additional year, based upon satisfactory monitoring reports, independent evaluation reports, and the availability of federal grant funds.

Additionally, many of the communities in the state are struggling without options to holding status offenders and non-offenders in local adult jails and lockups, due to the distance to the nearest juvenile detention facility, limited law enforcement staffing to watch the youth in a non-secure area or lack of a non-secure area, limited detention bed space, and/or the need for alternatives to secure juvenile detention. In 2004 the GJJAC released a RFP for the Challenge Grant Program, in the alternatives to secure confinement activity area, with an emphasis on juvenile holdover programs, or other community alternatives such as a reception center or emergency/receiving home. It is anticipated that one model project will be funded beginning July 2004.

.....

**FEDERAL JJDP
ACT TITLE II
CHALLENGE
GRANTS
PROGRAM**

The **Challenge Grants Program** was established in 1992 Amendments to the federal JJDP Act of 1974. The Program was designed to promote systemic change at the state level through one-year seed grants to public and private agencies. In the 2002 Reauthorization of the federal JJDP Act, the Challenge Grants Program was combined with several other federal programs (that had provided a specific focus on mentoring, gang-free schools and communities, and other related activities) into a new **Delinquency Prevention Block Grant**—it is anticipated that funding will be appropriated for this Program in FFY 05. The final year of Challenge Grants Program block grant allocations to the states occurred in FFY 03.

The GJJAC annually analyzes juvenile justice system data and determines the state's most critical needs for Challenge grant funding. The GJJAC has annually selected two to three of the following ten Challenge Activities (as defined in Title II, Part E), dependent upon the annual allocation:

- Basic system services (basic health, mental health and education)
- Access to counsel
- Community-based alternatives to incarceration
- Secure settings for the placement of violent juvenile offenders
- Prohibit gender bias in placement and treatment
- State ombudsman offices
- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders
- Alternatives to suspension and expulsion from school
- Aftercare services for juveniles involved in the system
- State agency coordination/case review systems

*The final year of
Challenge Grants
Program block grant
allocations to the states
occurred in FFY 03.*

**Challenge Activities
Selected in 2002**

Challenge Activities Selected in 2002 and Funded in 2003:

- **Prohibit gender bias** in placement and treatment, and establish programs to ensure that **female youth** have access to full range of basic system services.

FEDERAL CHALLENGE GRANTS PROGRAM (continued)

Gender Specific Services

- Develop programs to provide **basic health, mental health and education services** for youth in the juvenile justice system.

A challenge grant was awarded by the GJJAC to **Hope Home** in the gender specific Challenge Activity area, to provide funding for the ***Pregnant and Parenting Teen Outreach*** project, in order to provide services and resources for pregnant and parenting teens, and to provide for a model program that could be replicated in communities throughout the state.

The project provided outreach, intensive case management, mentoring, child development and parenting education, and life skills training for pregnant and parenting teens. The project's goals included to develop self-sufficiency for pregnant and parenting teens, and to prevent juvenile delinquency, domestic violence, school drop-out, child abuse and neglect, and to prevent low birth weight babies born to teen mothers. The project also provided materials in Spanish, and bilingual staff, in order to meet the needs of the

Spanish speaking community in the Tri-Cities area. A final evaluation report for the project will be completed in May 2004.

Additionally, **Benton/Franklin Counties Juvenile Court** received a \$10,000 Challenge grant award in order to provide a two-day **Gender Specific Workshop** held in Pasco in October 2003, ***You Cannot Just Paint the Walls Pink***. Facilitator Denise Bray provided training on gender-responsive programming for girls, and trauma responsive programming for girls, to over 150 participants (juvenile justice personnel and other service providers across the state).

Health/Mental Health Services

In 2003, the GJJAC funded the ***Screening and Treatment of Detainees*** in **Skagit County**. The project provided mental health services to youth within the county's juvenile detention center and offered ongoing programming following their release from the facility. The project's goals included to increase onsite, comprehensive mental health evaluations for youth detained; provide innovative, effective, and accessible mental health services; increase the resiliency of youth; and reduce their involvement in future delinquency. Additionally, a weekly girls group was established by the program during the grant year in order to meet the gender-specific needs of girls in detention. A final evaluation report for the project will be completed in May 2004.

FEDERAL
CHALLENGE
GRANTS
PROGRAM
(continued)

Challenge Activities
Selected in 2003

Challenge Activities Selected in 2003 for Funding in 2004:

- **Health/Mental Health and Education Services** for youth in the system
- **Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration** (with an emphasis on juvenile holdover-type programs)
- **Alternatives to Suspension and Expulsion from school**

In 2003, the GJJAC again selected health/mental health and education services as one of the challenge activity areas, with a ***focus on the mental health needs of youth in the system***. The GJJAC heard from many detention managers and staff that mental health problems for juveniles were increasing. The GJJAC also selected the community-based alternatives activity area, with a ***focus on juvenile “holdover” type programs*** (or other community alternatives such as a reception center, emergency/receiving home, etc.) in order to address the identified need for safe, supervised, short-term alternatives for law enforcement agencies faced with holding status offender and non-offenders, who should not be locked up in an adult jail or lockup.

The GJJAC continues to recognize the need for programs designed to bring suspended and dropout students back into school, and selected this area as the third challenge activity in 2003. Students, who have been ***expelled or suspended from school***, need to be provided with alternatives, and urged to complete their education.

.

FEDERAL JJDP ACT TITLE V DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

In order to be eligible to apply for OJJDP Title V funds, a unit of local government must be certified as in compliance with the four core requirements of the federal JJDP Act.

The **Title V Delinquency Prevention Program** (also known as the Title V Community Prevention grants program) was established in the 1992 reauthorization of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. The purpose of the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program is to help communities develop a collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention planning effort in order to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Washington State received the first Title V block grant allocation in FFY 1994, with annual block grants received from OJJDP through 2002. A total of 5.1 million in Title V funding was awarded by the GJJAC to communities throughout the state during this time period. In FFY 2003, no allocations for the Title V Grant Program were available to the states; in FFY 2004, states were eligible to apply for an additional year of block grant funding for the Title V program, at a significantly reduced amount. It is anticipated that in FFY 05, this Community Prevention Program will be discretionary, requiring states to competitively apply for the funding.

Only units of general local government or federally recognized tribes may apply for Title V Delinquency Prevention funding. Also, in order to be eligible to apply for OJJDP Title V funds, a unit of local government must be certified as in compliance with the four core requirements of the federal JJDP Act.

The OJJDP Title V Program provides communities with funding and a guiding framework for developing and implementing their comprehensive juvenile delinquency prevention plans. These three-year delinquency prevention plans are designed to reduce risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and to decrease the incidence of problem behaviors. The Title V Program requires a community Prevention Policy Board of 15-21 members to guide the community's prevention effort, with balanced representation of public agencies and private nonprofit organizations serving juveniles, their families, and business and industry. Also, the Program requires a 50 percent cash or in-kind match.

Projects funded under the OJJDP Title V Program must be research-based and designed to prevent a youth's entry into the juvenile justice system or reduce the likelihood that the youth will re-enter the system. The federal OJJDP recognizes risk-focused prevention as a promising approach to prevent and reduce juvenile crime; this approach is supported by years of research in the delinquency prevention field. The Title V program encourages applicants to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct program evaluations to determine impact and effectiveness. A Title V Model Programs Guide and Database was developed (by Developmental Services Group for OJJDP) to assist communities in identifying delinquency prevention strategies that will fit their specific

FEDERAL JJDP ACT TITLE V DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM (continued)

Between 1994 and 2003, the GJJAC has awarded funds to 33 projects in the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program...

needs and enhance their individual efforts. This Model Programs Guide and Database is available at www.dsgonline.com.

There are different risk assessment models available. One model draws on the research of Hawkins and Catalano, and focuses attention on known “risk factors” that increase the chances of youth developing health and behavior problems, as well as “protective factors” that can insulate youth from negative influences and problems. This approach calls for minimizing risk factors (e.g., child abuse, family disintegration, academic failure, truancy, school dropout, drug and alcohol abuse, and antisocial behaviors) early on in life and enhancing the protective factors in the lives of young people. (OJJDP, Hawkins and Catalano)

Other approaches to prevent and reduce delinquency that are based on sound research and best practices include the Resiliency Model (Bernard) and the Assets Model (Search Institute) which highlight resiliency and strengths, such as caring and support by family members or role models; fostering high expectations; and opportunities to contribute to family and community to promote positive attitudes and behaviors, and protect youth from high-risk behaviors.

Between 1994 and 2003, the GJJAC has awarded funds to 33 projects in the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program (projects can receive funding for up to three years, dependent upon successful performance and availability of federal funds). Currently-funded projects provide:

- Victim-offender mediation; annual conference/training on restorative justice principles and practices; and workshops for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders focusing on conflict resolution, anger management, and communication skills.
- A series of youth-led initiatives, with schools and community partners, in assessing, developing and implementing community-specific prevention plans in two targeted neighborhoods (initiatives led by high school and middle school students, and utilizing the Search Institute Assets model).
- Gender specific prevention programs for high-risk girls.
- A culturally-based program utilizing education, training, peer support, cultural learning and recreation.
- Intervention, case management, and professional service delivery to youth experiencing school attendance problems, and a tutorial program for Latino students.
- Alternative school programs in several school districts utilizing the Nova Net educational program.
- Individualized & Tailored Care planning and facilitation for high risk youth and their families; a gender specific support group for girls; and early intervention and dropout prevention services in collaboration with local schools.
- A Family/Nurse Partnership program for high risk first-time parents, and universal screening for all births.

**FEDERAL
JJDP ACT
TITLE V
(continued)**

- An afterschool program providing academic tutoring and recreational activities for elementary school students, and a social skills development program for high risk youth identified by school administration.
- A Hero mentoring program for court-involved youth, and a parenting education program for Hispanic families involved in the juvenile justice system.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to support communities, particularly in rural areas of the state, in developing and implementing local comprehensive and coordinated approaches to delinquency prevention that utilize research-based best practices. The GJJAC has submitted an application for FFY 04 Title V Delinquency Prevention Program funding for 2005 grant funding awards.

.....

**FEDERAL
BYRNE YOUTH
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
AND
INTERVENTION
GRANT
PROGRAM**

The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (Public Law 100-690 enacted in 1988), allocates approximately \$10,000,000 annually to the state of Washington. In 1996, the Washington State Legislature appropriated funding for the Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program (YVPIP) for community-oriented youth violence prevention and intervention activities. The Office of Community Development (OCD) administers Washington's Byrne Block Grant Program.

The 1999 Washington State Legislature transferred the administration of the Byrne Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Program to the GJJAC. The Program provides federal funds for community-based youth violence prevention and intervention pilot/demonstration projects, based on a public health model of reducing risks, while enhancing protective or resiliency factors.

Programs awarded Byrne YVPIP funds must be demonstration projects that are research-based and designed to prevent or intervene in youth violence. The GJJAC recognizes risk-focused prevention as a promising approach to the prevention and intervention of youth violence. Risk-focused prevention is based on the premise that in order to prevent a problem from occurring, the factors that contribute to the development of that problem must be identified and addressed. Programs funded by the Byrne YVPIP must also have community support and be community-based. Prevention strategies that reduce or eliminate risks, while enhancing protective factors through the course of a young person's development, help in reducing violence and promoting healthy social growth.

FEDERAL
BYRNE YOUTH
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
AND
INTERVENTION
GRANT
PROGRAM
(continued)

Anger management training has consistent, statistically significant positive effects.

The goals of the Byrne YVPIP include to:

- **Prevent or reduce the onset and frequency of violent acts** in a targeted population of youth who have not yet become involved in violent behaviors; terminate all involvement in violent behavior on the part of youth who previously have been involved in violent behavior; and reduce the frequency or rate of violent behavior among youth who have already initiated violent offenses.
- **Strengthen families** and provide children and youth with the opportunities to succeed.
- **Support locally designed solutions to youth violence that are research-based;** meet the unique needs of the community; and demonstrate community involvement in their program development, implementation, and evaluation efforts.

Byrne YVPIP projects target “at-risk” youth, in accordance with communities’ prioritized risk factors that are predictive of violent behavior. Projects serve youth and families, including youth that may be involved with law enforcement and the courts. Some projects are designed to serve young children and to teach pro-social skills that are necessary to avoid violence before it becomes a problem behavior.

Demonstration projects are funded for up to a maximum of four years. Approximately \$890,000 was allocated for Byrne YVPIP in 2003. Funds available for allocation to projects were reduced by 1.5 percent from previous years due to a reduction in federal funding for the Byrne Block Grant award to Washington State. Twelve projects, including a multi-site evaluation, were awarded Byrne YVPIP funding in 2003.

The GJJAC contracted with an independent evaluator (Rainier Research Associates) to assess the effectiveness of the overall YVPIP initiative (the multi-site evaluation). The evaluation findings at the end of the fourth year of evaluation revealed the following:

- Aggressive and violent behavior decreased.
- Pro-social interpersonal relations and behavior improved.
- Pro-social schooling deportment improved.
- Overall behavior improved by 13.6 percent (this is highly statistically significant).
- Anger management training has consistent, statistically significant positive effects.
- A one-day reduction in pre-adjudication detention reduced the probability of re-contact with the juvenile justice system by five percent.

FEDERAL
BYRNE YVPIP
GRANT
PROGRAM
(continued)

- An average expenditure of \$1,590 per youth, over a program year, improved aggressive and pro-social behavior by 13.6 percent.

These findings, based on four years of data collection, are consistent with evaluation findings by independent evaluators for individual projects, which show **decreased disciplinary referrals and improved social skills** for youth involved in the Byrne YVPIP funded projects.

.....

STATE
JUVENILE
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
GRANT
PROGRAM

In response to an increase in criminal justice costs in Washington State in the last several years, the 1999 Legislature established the Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program (ESSB 5180, Sec. 204). The intent of the Grant Program is to balance the spending on juvenile crime (i.e., arrests, court costs, detention and secure confinement), with an investment in juvenile violence prevention.

The Legislature appropriated 1.8 million dollars for the 1999-2001 biennium to assist communities in developing youth violence prevention and intervention strategies that are research-based and designed to prevent a youth's entry into the juvenile justice system. This same amount was appropriated for the 2001-2003 and 2003-2005 biennia.

The GJJAC was legislatively appointed as the entity to administer the Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program. The legislation also provided for the appointment of a grant review team to make recommendations to the GJJAC on project funding. Programs that are designed to prevent a youth's entry into the juvenile justice system are eligible for funding. Specifically, projects should:

- Be based on sound research.
- Be for the prevention of juvenile crime, not for use as a disposition or confinement option for adjudicated or diverted juvenile offenders.
- Have community support.

Research during the past decade has shown that through a coordinated approach, communities can demonstrate significant improvements in pro-social behaviors for youth, such as school performance and attendance; and significant reductions in risk behaviors, such as violence, family conflict, social isolation, and poor peer relations.

Projects funded in this program area are required to utilize research-based approaches. The goal of the program is to promote delinquency prevention as the most cost-effective approach to reducing juvenile delinquency. In 2003, grants were awarded to seven new projects. Each

STATE
JUVENILE
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
GRANT
PROGRAM
(continued)

project is eligible to receive up to four years of funding, based on successful performance and availability of funds.

In addition, the Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program funds, through legislative mandate, two additional projects: *TeamChild, and Skagit County Delinquency Prevention.*

Evaluation findings submitted by local evaluators for the fourth year of the Juvenile Violence Prevention Grant Program consistently reflect significant progress toward youth violence prevention and intervention.

Outcome indicators included:

- Improved pro-social problem solving behaviors
- Improved anger management skills
- Improved ability to recognize media violence and its impact on youth
- Increased use of culturally appropriate alternatives in the delivery of services
- Improved ability to recognize and interrupt aggressive behaviors
- Improved parenting skills and increased ability of parent to recognize “triggers” for aggression and respond appropriately
- Increased involvement with caring adults
- Improved connection to school and community
- Increased utilization of child development services
- Reduced physical aggression
- Reduction in emotional and behavioral problems for children

.

MINORITY YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Issue

In 1992, the GJJAC responded to a new core requirement of the federal JJDP Act, and sought to assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system and, where disparity existed, develop policies and strategies that would address the problem. Since 1992, the GJJAC projects, along with research sponsored by the GJJAC and the other state and local entities, have examined the nature and extensiveness of disproportionality.

The projects have prompted state legislators and agency officials to implement laws and other measures designed to reduce minority overrepresentation in the state's juvenile courts. Overall, the laws and measures, along with initiatives launched by county juvenile justice officials, have yielded significant changes in how courts administer juvenile justice and in how the state has responded to the challenges faced by minority youth.

In April 2003 the GJJAC, together with the Superior Court Judges Association and 14 other agencies and organizations, sponsored a **statewide conference, "Promising Practices for Reducing Disproportionate Minority Confinement" (DMC)**. The conference featured the Multnomah County faculty team, who presented the Annie E. Casey Foundation "Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative" (JDAI) in Portland, Oregon, and James Bell, who presented the "Building Blocks" model (in King County and eight other sites). Both models are based on a data-driven, county juvenile justice team approach that looks at all decision points in the juvenile justice system.

At the conference, the GJJAC also announced that an RFP was being released to provide technical assistance for counties for planning and startup activities to replicate one of these promising models (however, only limited funding was available). Hosting the conference is the GJJAC's most recent statewide effort to address the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

In 2004 the GJJAC completed the DMC Identification Spreadsheets as required by OJJDP for submittal in the state's annual juvenile justice plan for federal Title II Formula Grant funds. The spreadsheets provide data to obtain the relative Rate Indexes (RRI) for various racial/ethnic groups at different juvenile justice system contact points. Identification spreadsheets were completed for statewide, Pierce County, and Yakima County. An additional identification spreadsheet is being completed for King County, which is on a separate data collection system than the rest of the state. These three counties currently have DMC reduction activities ongoing.

The DMC Identification Spreadsheets have proven helpful in determining areas of weakness in data collection. Census information is provided in different racial category breakdowns than the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system or juvenile court information. The categories of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders and Other/Mixed are not available through UCR or juvenile court data.

MINORITY
YOUTH IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM
(continued)

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) from the spreadsheets will be reviewed as we continue to gather the data. This information, along with information from evaluators working in the three counties (King, Pierce and Yakima) will be used to monitor DMC changes over time.

Data Analysis

Based on 2000 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington State's juvenile racial composition was 76 percent White and 24 percent minority youth (4 percent Black, 2 percent American Indian, and 5 percent Asian). Approximately 12 percent of the juvenile population in Washington was identified as being of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Research data collected by the GJJAC examines race and ethnicity as factors influencing decisions at various points within the juvenile justice system. While minority youth comprised 24 percent of the juvenile population according to the Census 2000, in 2002 minority youth accounted for 16 percent of all juvenile arrests, 28 percent of all juvenile court offense referrals, 30 percent of juveniles held in county detention facilities, and 43 percent of juveniles held in JRA facilities.

Studies conducted in Washington State have confirmed that minority youth are disproportionately represented in the later stages of the juvenile justice system. The differences between minority and non-minority juveniles' representation becomes amplified at each decision point. Over-representation increases for minorities at the county detention facility stage and almost doubles at the commitment to state JRA facilities stage. Although minorities are 24 percent of the juvenile population, they are 43 percent of the JRA population. (This is a decrease from the 47 percent reported in 1999.)

Over the past five years (since 1998), there has been a slight decrease of 5.6 percent in the total percentage of minority youth held in state juvenile institutions. Also, since 1996, there has been a steady decrease of 28 percent in the total percentage of minority youth held in local juvenile detention centers (from 38.2 percent in 1996 to 27.4 percent in 2002).

The Response

Studies conducted in Washington State found the following:

- Youth securely detained *prior* to adjudication are more likely to be subsequently incarcerated. Pre-adjudication detention is one of the best predictors of subsequent secure confinement.
- Race differences accumulate in case outcomes across all stages of the juvenile justice process.
- Laws and policies that increase juvenile justice professionals' discretionary authority over youth – without objective assessments – may exacerbate disparity. (Prosecutorial standards were adopted by the legislature in 1995.)
- Perceptions of youths' problems affect the likelihood of detention. A 1998 study, conducted by Dr. George Bridges, University of Washington, found that juvenile court officials' subjective assessments of youth shaped case outcomes. Probation officers

MINORITY
YOUTH IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM
(continued)

assessed minority and White youth using different causal factors—internal versus exterior. For example, if minority youth are perceived as more responsible for their criminal acts, and not seen as influenced by external factors (poverty, family dysfunction, substance abuse, etc.), they are more likely to receive harsher sentences. To address this problem, juvenile justice staff training must ensure that prejudicial beliefs about minority youth do not influence sentencing recommendations. Washington State juvenile courts have developed and implemented a statewide Risk Assessment Instrument that may impact the role that such perceptions have on sentencing decisions.

- A 1999 study conducted by Dr. Bridges determined that between one-fourth and one-half of racial disparity is due to racial differences in crime and arrest.
- Minority youth are diverted from criminal prosecution at lower rates than White youth. The Work Group established by the legislature found that minority youth were less likely to appear at diversion hearings, less likely to comply with diversion requirements, and less likely to be diverted for subsequent offenses than similarly situated White youth.

Reports Assessing Racial Disproportionality in Washington:

- *“Juvenile Justice Report”* prepared annually from 1988 to present assessing DMC. Data are collected and analyzed by staff of the GJJAC.
- *“Disproportionality in Juvenile Justice: Patterns of Minority Over-representation in Washington’s Juvenile Justice System,”* December 1997. (Biennial report on disproportionality in juvenile sentencing as required by state law, RCW 9.94A.040.)
- *“Report to the Washington State Legislature,”* December 1994, prepared by the Juvenile Justice Racial Disproportionality Workgroup.
- *“Study of Racial Disproportionality in Washington State”* by Dr. George Bridges, completed in January 1993, and updated and expanded each year thereafter.

As the GJJAC continues to assess DMC, with the help of the RRI and the individual county evaluations, the GJJAC will consider further assessment studies as necessary and may request OJJDP Technical Assistance.

Specific Activities and Programs Undertaken by Washington:

Legislation:

- *E3SHB 3900 (1997)*—Developed and implemented a statewide Risk Assessment instrument (standardized assessment and diagnostic procedures which may impact DMC).
- *HB 2392 (1996)*—Established experimental program implementing prosecutor guidelines to reduce racial inequality in the prosecution of juveniles in two counties.

MINORITY
YOUTH IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM
(continued)

- *HB 2319 (1994)*—Mandated annual reporting requirements on minority representation by state agencies supervising youth convicted of crimes. Established local juvenile justice advisory committees to monitor and report annually on proportionality, effectiveness and cultural relevance of local and state rehabilitative services for juveniles and to review and report on citizen complaints regarding bias or disproportionality within local juvenile justice systems. The reports are submitted to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC). The SGC reports biennially to the legislature.
- *ESHB 1966 (1993)*—Counties using state funds are required to address minority over-representation in detention and other juvenile facilities; establish work groups to develop standards for prosecution of juvenile offenders, review disproportionality in diversion, and review the use of detention in an effort to reduce disproportionality. (Prosecutorial Standards adopted in 1995.)

State and county programs to address disproportionality:

- Cultural diversity training
- Improved dissemination of information about court procedures (informational materials in English and other languages on juvenile laws and juvenile court processes, and interpreters to enable non-English speaking youth and families to participate in juvenile court proceedings.)
- Alternatives to detention including day treatment, home monitoring, electronic monitoring, alternative dispositions, assessment centers
- Increased staff diversity through new hiring plans
- Research and ongoing evaluation and assessments of disproportionality
- Standardized risk assessment tools and diagnostic procedures
- Adoption of prosecutor guidelines
- Recruitment of more minority volunteers on Conference Committees and Community Accountability Boards
- Reduction in barriers to parent participation in diversion and court processes – night court, transportation, child care
- Improved data collection system and monitoring
- Advocacy on behalf of minority youth to ensure that youth are not unnecessarily detained pre-adjudication, etc.
- Technical assistance to local communities to further analyze data on racial disproportionality and develop a plan to reduce disproportionality
- Improved methods to locate youth referred for diversion
- More diverse community service sites to increase youth compliance with diversion requirements
- Institution of re-diversion programs

The GJJAC recognizes the need to reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and has allocated over half a million dollars from 1997-2000 to address this issue.

MINORITY
YOUTH IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM
(continued)

The GJJAC provided funding to 19 Regional Program Development Units (RPDs) in 2003. RPDs are required to address the issue of racial disproportionality in their county or region. The RPDs coordinate and collaborate efforts to reduce disproportionality, which may include: prevention services, plans for intervention services, development of community-based alternatives to secure detention and confinement, after-care services, implementation of “best practice,” and staff training.

The GJJAC also continues to fund projects that include efforts to address and reduce disproportionality, such as the Equal Justice project, a Byrne grant-funded project in Spokane. Other projects include: Skagit County Challenge Grant – Screening and Treatment of Detainees, Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe -The C.E.D.A.R. Project, Needs Assessment Survey for Native American Youth, and TeamChild.

2003 GJJAC Funding for Counties and Washington’s JDAI

On July 1, 2003, the GJJAC awarded limited technical assistance funding to King, Yakima, and Skagit counties for planning and startup activities to replicate the JDAI (Multnomah County experience) and/or the Building Blocks model in their respective counties. The projects were funded from July 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003. Also, the GJJAC had previously awarded a \$20,000 technical assistance grant to Pierce County for planning activities to replicate the JDAI model.

On July 2, 2003, county representatives met to discuss how they would share information regarding efforts to reduce DMC, and how they could work collaboratively with the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, and the Multnomah County faculty team. The JDAI initiative will not only advance Washington’s goal of reducing disproportionate minority contact, but can provide a template to eliminate the inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, particularly for status offenders. With the JDAI model, youth who do not pose a threat to community safety are referred to other community resources, outside of a detention facility, while their criminal charge is processed. Those youth that are violent and pose a threat to community safety continue to be held in juvenile detention facilities.

The JDAI strategies include the following: Elimination of racial disparities at each decision point through use of data, staff diversity, cultural training and the development of culturally competent community-based programming are integral to the JDAI process. JDAI strategies need to be undertaken with special focus on DMC. DMC cannot be successfully addressed unless systems are willing to look at decreasing overall confinement.

On behalf of counties in Washington interested in or currently implementing JDAI, the GJJAC applied to the Annie E. Casey Foundation to be one of the JDAI replication states. Counties currently implementing JDAI include: King, Pierce, Spokane, Whatcom, and Yakima. Other counties are very interested and have already taken steps to mobilize their communities around JDAI.

In March 2004, the Annie E. Casey Foundation announced that Washington State will receive a \$200,000 grant award for three years, to become a Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) replication site. This three-year grant is expected to begin in July 2004.

.....

GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Girls now account for 28.9 percent (2002) of total juvenile arrests in Washington State. This represents an increase of 17 percent since 1993, when girls accounted for 24.6 percent of the arrests. While the total number of arrests committed by girls has decreased annually, each year since 1994 girls have been responsible for a larger and larger percent of the total juvenile arrests.

Washington's juvenile arrest rate overall has decreased during the past ten years, from 90.1 per 1000 in 1993 to 53.8 per 1000 in 2002. In fact, the juvenile arrest rate is at a 20 year low. This low is attributed, for the most part, to substantial decreases in the number of juvenile males arrested. The total number of males arrested in 1993 was 39,809, whereas the total number of males arrested in 2002 was 27,080. It is of concern that while the number of males arrested has decreased substantially, the number of juvenile females arrested has not decreased at the same rate. In all arrest categories (including violent offences, property offences, drug and alcohol offences, and other offences) girls continue to represent a higher percentage of the total juvenile arrests.

Washington faces a situation where the percentage of girls entering the juvenile justice system is much higher than in the past. The percentage of girls in Washington's juvenile detention facilities increased steadily during the past ten years (1993-2002). In 1993 girls accounted for 18 percent of the detention population, whereas in 2002 girls accounted for 27.7 percent of the total youth held in detention. During the years 1998 through 2002, juvenile detention admissions slowly declined, from 34,667 in 1998, to 32,784 in 2002. While the number of youth held in detention facilities continues to decline, girls continue to represent an increasingly larger percentage of the total youth detained.

The increase in the arrest and detention rates for girls poses challenges for a juvenile justice system designed to meet the needs of boys. Boys continue to commit the overwhelming number of offenses and their offenses tend to be more violent and dangerous. While boys in trouble tend to strike out, girls, on the other hand, tend to get into trouble more quietly (OJJDP, 1998). When girls are angry, frightened, abused, neglected or unloved they may hurt themselves by abusing drugs, prostituting their bodies, starving, or even mutilating themselves (Belknap, 1996). Because girls in crisis are more likely to threaten their own well being, they have not been perceived as a danger to society. The needs of girls have been largely ignored and overlooked by the juvenile justice system.

Many of the girls who come in contact with the juvenile justice system in the state of Washington do so for status offenses (acts, which would not be an offense if committed by an adult; i.e., running away, truancy, etc.). In 2002, approximately 51 percent of the youth admitted to detention centers in violation of a court order related to a status offense were females. In contrast, in 2002 females accounted for 29 percent of the total juvenile arrests and 30 percent of juvenile court offense referrals.

GIRLS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (continued)

***D**ata from research findings and from national surveys point to the need for establishing gender-specific programming and “best practices” for meeting the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system.*

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, enacted by the Washington State Legislature in 1995, authorizes the creation and use of secure crisis residential centers (S-CRCs) to hold runaway youth brought to the facility by law enforcement. Runaway youth are held in the S-CRCs for at least 24 hours, and up to five days while his/her problems are assessed. In 1998 there was one S-CRC operating in Washington, with 336 placements. In 2003, there are 66 S-CRC beds and approximately 3,200 placements. Over 60 percent of the youth held in S-CRCs were females. This percentage has remained constant since 1997.

Data from research findings and from national surveys point to the need for establishing gender-specific programming and “best practices” for meeting the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system. Gender-specific programs offer a way to tailor programming strategies for girls, both within the juvenile justice system and in community settings. Such programs foster positive identity development, and recognize the risk factors most likely to impact gender groups and the protective factors that can build resiliency.

Gender equity in juvenile justice programming is an important focus of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The 1992 reauthorization of the Act required states to examine how to deal with girls and to make changes in the overall programming for girls.

The GJJAC recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of girls in the juvenile justice system. In 1996 the GJJAC funded a study on Girls in the Juvenile Justice System. This study highlighted the lack of programs in local courts across the state and at the state level that specifically address the needs of girls. Initiatives taken by the GJJAC from 1995–2003 include funding projects that developed and implemented comprehensive programs to address the needs of girls. Three projects stressed effective alternatives to secure confinement and court involvement for runaway girls and girls in conflict with their families. Other initiatives include: providing gender-specific services and aftercare to girls in detention, staff and service provider training in dealing with gender bias issues, designing a human development curriculum geared to juveniles incarcerated in state run facilities, and providing health and mental health services for girls in local and state correctional facilities.

In 2000 the GJJAC, in cooperation with concerned service providers and juvenile justice professionals, developed a survey to assess the availability of gender-specific programs for at-risk girls and offenders in the state. The Regional Development Units (RPDs) located in counties throughout the state conducted the survey at the community level to identify the needs of girls, identify exemplary and effective programs, and identify gaps in service availability. Results of the survey revealed that gender-specific services for at-risk and offending girls are not readily available, and further, that few detention facilities in the state provide gender-specific programming for detained girls. As a result, the GJJAC offered a workshop addressing gender-specific programming. Three national leaders in gender-specific programming addressed an audience of over 150 juvenile court staff, service providers and concerned citizens.

**GIRLS IN THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM
(continued)**

In addition to the workshop, the GJJAC identified gender-specific programming as a priority activity for Challenge Grant and Title V funding. Between 2001 and 2003, the GJJAC has awarded funding to six community-based programs to provide gender specific services for girls. In addition, in 2003 the GJJAC collaborated with one of the Regional Program Development Units (RPD) to offer an in depth training on providing gender specific services for girls, for juvenile justice professionals and community based service providers.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue to respond to the needs of girls and will continue its work with policymakers and practitioners to provide technical assistance, training, and support for programs that assist girls in developing life skills and preventing future delinquency.

.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE'S JUVENILE JUSTICE CODE

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Washington State enacted its first juvenile code in 1913. The code remained in effect without major changes until 1977. In 1967, the United States Supreme Court forced many states, including Washington, to revise their juvenile laws. The Court held that juveniles, between the ages of eight and 18, were entitled to most of the same constitutional rights as adults, except trial by jury.

In 1977, the Washington State Legislature totally revised the state's juvenile code. This code, modeled after the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, went into effect on July 1, 1978. The legislature has made revisions to the code each year since its enactment.

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature revised the state's juvenile code with the passage of E3SHB 3900. The Revised Code of Washington divides juvenile law into three main areas: juvenile offenders, the family reconciliation act, and dependency/termination of parental rights. Other sections of the code deal with juvenile records and the relationship between states in juvenile matters.

.

The Juvenile Justice Act of 1977, and its revisions, governs the management of all juvenile offenders. The Act places emphasis on protecting society and on holding juveniles accountable for their offenses. Parents are encouraged and required to participate in juvenile offender proceedings against their child.

Under the Juvenile Justice Act, youth between the ages of eight and eighteen can be charged with the same crimes as adults. The County Prosecuting Attorney's Office is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed, and which crimes should be charged. Juveniles who commit traffic, fish, game, or boat violations are treated as though they were adults and handled by District or Municipal Courts.

The juvenile courts, which are part of the Superior Court system, handle all charges against juveniles outside of what is handled by District or Municipal Court. Juveniles who are sentenced to confinement serve time in either a local juvenile detention facility and/or a state juvenile facility, instead of an adult jail.

Juveniles who have committed minor crimes, such as shoplifting, and do not have a record of serious offenses, may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who are diverted meet with citizen volunteers or a court representative who decides the appropriate diversion agreement.

A diversion agreement may be restitution (repayment to the victim), counseling, informational or educational sessions, a fine of up to \$100, and/or community service hours. The juvenile signs the agreement, and if it is completed, no conviction appears on the juvenile's record. If the agreement is broken, the juvenile is referred to the court. Juveniles who commit more serious offenses, and those who fail to keep their diversion agreements, are charged in Juvenile Court.

**JUVENILE
OFFENDERS
(continued)**

A juvenile who commits a very serious crime, such as aggravated murder, may be treated as an adult for that crime and for any future crimes committed. A juvenile court must make the determination that handling the juvenile as an adult is the appropriate course of action for the accused offender. Although in general juveniles may not be housed with adult offenders, juveniles *remanded* to adult court may serve their jail or prison terms in adult facilities.

The Violence Reduction Act, passed in 1994, transferred jurisdiction of 16- and 17-year-old youth charged with certain violent felonies to the Superior Court, to be tried as adults.

Legislation enacted in 1997 increased the range of offenses warranting transfer to adult court and placement in adult facilities for juveniles over the age of 16. The offenses include: robbery 1, rape of a child 1, drive-by shooting, burglary 1 if the offender has a prior adjudication, and any violent offense if the offender was armed with a firearm.

When a juvenile pleads not guilty, the court holds a fact-finding hearing (a juvenile trial) to determine guilt or innocence. Unlike adults, juveniles do not have the right to a jury trial, but are tried by a judge. A finding of guilty requires a hearing for sentencing.

.

Sentencing of Offenders

In imposing a sentence, the court follows a sentencing grid based on the current offense and prior adjudications.

The "standard range" sentence which a judge may impose may include time in a local detention facility ("detention" is the juvenile equivalent of county jail), a fine, restitution, community service, community supervision (probation), or commitment to a state juvenile correctional institution (the juvenile equivalent of prison).

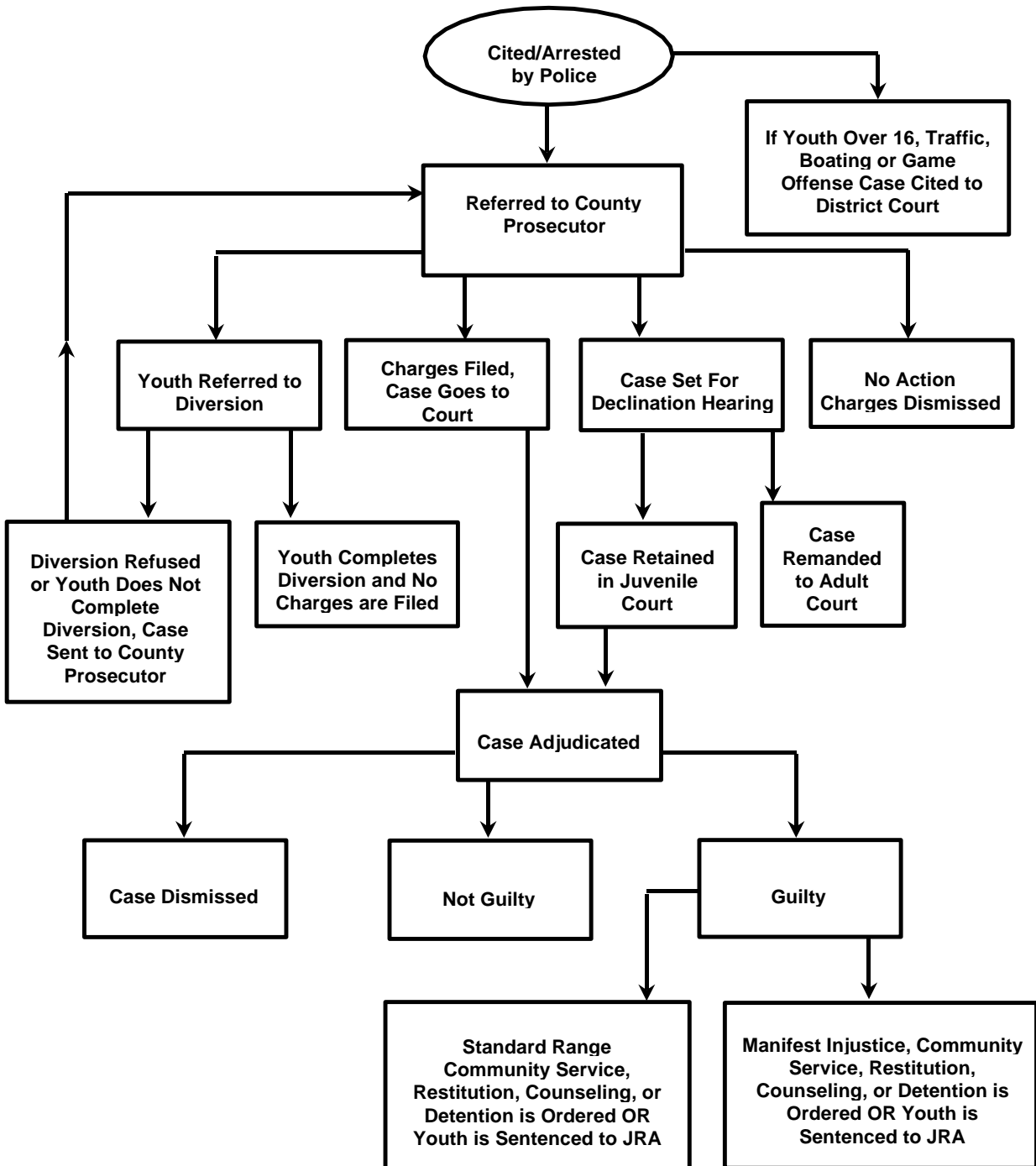
In imposing a sentence, a judge may use the standard range unless he or she declares a "manifest injustice." In declaring a "manifest injustice," the judge is saying that the standard sentence is either too harsh for the offender or too lenient to protect the community. The seriousness of a juvenile's prior adjudications may be considered by the court for the purposes of imposing a disposition outside the standard range. In these instances, the judge must put his or her reasons for the determination in writing.

Certain offenders are eligible for a Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative (CDDA). The court may require the offender to attend available outpatient or in-patient treatment.

Certain offenders are eligible for a Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SSODA). SSODA is for juvenile offenders adjudicated for a first-time sex offense other than Rape in the 1st Degree, and requires the offender to participate in treatment with a state-certified therapist and remain on community supervision for at least 24 months; other conditions may also be imposed, including up to 30 days of confinement.

.

Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart for Criminal Offenses



**DETENTION
FACILITIES**

Washington has 20 county-operated detention centers, which are maintained by the juvenile courts, and one regional center, maintained by a consortium of counties (13 of the detention centers are in western Washington, and eight are in eastern Washington). Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 21 facilities. Juveniles are held in local detention facilities either to await court hearings or as sentenced juveniles.

.

**JUVENILE
CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS**

The **Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration** (JRA), Department of Social and Health Services, provides rehabilitative services to juvenile offenders adjudicated for crimes throughout the state.

JRA operates the following five secure residential facilities: Three maximum-security institutions (Green Hill School, Maple Lane School, and Echo Glen Children's Center); one medium security forestry camp (Naselle); and one Basic Training Camp ("Camp Outlook"), which is operated through a contract with Second Chance, a private non-profit corporation. Both Echo Glen Children's Center and Naselle Youth Camp provide services for female offenders.

Additionally, JRA operates seven state-run community facilities with 103 minimum-security beds and contracts for 52 community facility beds with private providers. Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 6 months; most sex offenders are supervised for 24 to 36 months.

JRA provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to chemically addicted juvenile offenders (82 percent of the youth committed to JRA are substance abusers or are chemically dependent). JRA currently operates three separate intensive inpatient chemical dependency programs, two intensive outpatient programs and one recovery house and long-term care chemical dependency program. Other institutional and community programs include: drug and alcohol assessment, intervention, education, and aftercare. Sex offenders are provided assessments, treatment, and resources through the JRA system.

Offenders with mental health disorders are given assessments, appropriate medication management and treatment services. Currently, more than 60 percent of youth in JRA residential care meet criteria for inclusion in JRA's Mental Health Target Population. This is JRA's most steadily growing population, and has risen from 40 percent of the residential population in 2000, to the current level of more than 60 percent in 2004.

.

CONSOLIDATED JUVENILE SERVICES (CJS)	<p>The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration manages the Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) program. CJS was initiated in 1981 to assist counties in developing programs based on local priorities. Counties applying for CJS funds must include efforts to address disproportionality in their plans. CJS provides funding to counties for a wide range of programs. These programs include: Diversion, diagnosis, probation supervision, individual counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, sex offender treatment, psychiatric and psychological services, recreation, detention, work release, intensive supervision, and other specialized services. County juvenile courts participating in CJS are mandated to utilize a client risk assessment tool to determine the most appropriate program assignment for probation youth. All of the state's 39 counties have CJS At-Risk programs (within 33 juvenile court jurisdictions).</p> <p>Over the years, the CJS Program has been expanded to include CJAA (<i>Community Juvenile Accountability Act</i>), CDDA (<i>Chemical Dependency Disposition Alternative</i>), and SSODA (<i>Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative</i>). These programs are folded together into a consolidated contract to give the courts flexibility to more effectively coordinate services at the local level.</p> <p>.....</p>
COMMUNITY JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (CJAA)	<p>The Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) was enacted as part of juvenile justice reform legislation (E3SHB 3900) in 1997. Juvenile courts began implementing CJAA interventions in January 1999. CJAA provides a grant program to enable local courts to develop and administer community-based accountability and intervention programs shown by research to be effective in reducing recidivism among juvenile offenders. The CJAA program is managed by JRA. Programs target youth on county probation who are moderate to high risk for re-offending. Research-based programs include: Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Aggression Replacement Training (ART), and Multisystemic Therapy (MST).</p> <p>.....</p>
JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG) PROGRAM	<p>JRA also administers the federal Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program that provides funding for state, county, city and tribal juvenile justice projects. Projects funded include: intensive county probation services, day reporting programs, drug court programs, additional juvenile prosecutors, and enhancement to county CJAA interventions.</p> <p>.....</p>
INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES	<p>JRA additionally administers the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (RCW 13.24), which provides for the cooperative supervision of youth on probation and parole as they move between states. The program also provides for the return of out-of-state escapees and non-adjudicated runaways.</p> <p>.....</p>

**FAMILY
RECONCILIATION
ACT**

The Family Reconciliation Act (formerly Procedures for Families in Conflict) was enacted in 1978, as a result of the national trend towards the decriminalization of status offenders (RCW 13.32A). The legislative intent of the law recognized “that the family unit is the fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured, and that it should remain intact in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary.”

Laws dealing with runaways, families in conflict, and abused or neglected children attempt first to reunite the family while protecting the child. Juveniles whose offenses would not be crimes if committed by an adult (status offenses such as running away and truancy) are treated differently from juveniles who commit crimes.

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, which became effective in July 1995 and is known as the “Becca Law,” governs issues related to status offenders/non-offenders (runaways, at-risk youth, truants, and children in need of mental health and substance abuse treatment). Law enforcement officers can pick up a reported runaway or child whom the officer believes is in circumstances that cause a danger to the child’s safety.

Current law allows law enforcement to take a runaway into custody and take the child to his/her parents’ home or place of employment. The parent may also request the officer to take the child to the home of a responsible adult, relative, or a licensed youth shelter. If the parent cannot be located, the officer must take the child to a Secure Crisis Residential Center (S-CRC), or to a semi-secure facility if a S-CRC is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance.

There are currently nine S-CRCs statewide with a total of 66 beds. Five of the facilities are private facilities:

- EPIC Youth Services in Yakima (five beds)
- EPIC Youth Services in Kennewick (six beds)
- Daybreak in Spokane (five beds)
- Oak Grove (Janus Youth Programs) in Vancouver (six beds)
- Spruce Street Inn (Pioneer Human Services) in Seattle (18 beds)

Four of the facilities are located within separate secure sections of juvenile detention facilities:

- Chelan County Juvenile Detention (four beds)
- Clallam County Juvenile Detention (four beds)
- Kitsap County Juvenile Detention (nine beds)
- Snohomish County Juvenile Detention (nine beds)

**FAMILY
RECONCILIATION
ACT
(continued)**

The youth is to be held in a S-CRC for at least 24 hours, but not more than five days, while his/her problems are assessed. A youth may be transferred to a semi-secure CRC after the initial 24 hours--“the aggregate length of time spent in all such centers or facilities may not exceed five consecutive days per admission,” RCW 13.32A.130(1).

The Act was amended, in 2000, to expand the population of children eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. The law now permits juvenile courts to order detention of a child, for contempt of court pursuant to a status offense proceeding, to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located in a separate section of a detention facility. No more than 50 percent of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

Multi-disciplinary teams are to be established to work with families and achieve reconciliation. If such services fail to resolve the conflict, a Child in Need of Services (CHINS) court process may be initiated by DSHS, the parent(s) or the child. A family assessment must be completed before a CHINS petition is filed.

If the court approves a CHINS petition, the disposition may include an out-of-home placement and may require the child to: attend school, counseling, chemical dependency or mental health outpatient treatment; report to DSHS or other agency; and comply with supervision conditions including employment, anger management, or refraining from alcohol or drugs. The child and DSHS must meet a higher burden of proof than parents, to obtain an out-of-home placement order. If the court grants an out-of-home placement as part of the CHINS petition, it will hold periodic reviews to find out if the child is able to return home.

Parents of at-risk youth may request and receive assistance from the court and the state in providing appropriate care, treatment and supervision for their children. Parents of at-risk youth, as defined in statute, can file an At-Risk Youth (ARY) petition to keep the youth at home. The court can order the youth to remain at home and meet certain conditions. The court can also order both the parent and child to participate in counseling services.

Other sections of the Act govern issues relating to Truancy. Specifically, the Act requires school districts to file truancy petitions with the court upon a child's fifth unexcused absence in a month, or upon the tenth unexcused absence in a year.

A youth who violates the court order under the Family Reconciliation Act can be sentenced to detention for up to seven days and fined up to \$100.

.....

**DEPENDENCY/
TERMINATION OF
PARENTAL RIGHTS**

A child who is considered to be legally "dependent" is a child under the age of 18 who has been found by the court to be abused, abandoned, neglected, at risk of serious harm, or who is developmentally disabled when DSHS and the parents agree that placement is necessary. The court assumes responsibility for the child's welfare. The child may remain at home with DSHS providing supervision and services to the family. If the court feels that the child would be in danger at home, the court may place the child in foster care or with relatives. When a child is placed out of the home, the law requires DSHS to provide all reasonable services available within the community in an attempt to reunite the family, though the welfare of the child is of primary consideration. The court reviews dependency cases at least every six months.

.

**COURT ROLE IN
TERMINATION OF
PARENTAL RIGHTS**

The court can terminate the parent-child relationship under the following circumstances:

- If the parent abandoned the child and can't be found.
- If termination is in the child's best interests.
- If the child has been declared dependent.
- If all reasonably available services capable of correcting the parent's deficiencies have proved unsuccessful.
- If there is little chance that the situation will soon improve enough for the child to return home.
- If continuation of the relationship clearly reduces the child's chance for a stable and permanent home.

.